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ANNUAL REPORT

FISCAL 1980

DIVISION OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION

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PREFACE

Since 1915, the Industrial Accident Board, and its successor agency, the Division of Workers' Compensation, has served Montana employers and employees through administration of the Workers' Compensation Act and various industrial safety laws. Many changes in the law have occurred since 1915, and the law now affects nearly every business operator and worker in Montana. Additional administrative duties were assigned to the Division when the 1977 legislative session passed the Crime Victims' Compensation Act and created the Uninsured Employers' Fund.

This 66th annual publication has been prepared to provide a comprehensive report of the activities of the Division for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1980, and is presented for your review.

If you would like further information concerning this report or other aspects of the workers' compensation law, please contact the Division of Workers' Compensation, 815 Front Street, Helena, Montana 59604.

LAURY M. LEWIS
Administrator

SECTION I
DIVISION ADMINISTRATION

The Division was created to administer several laws relating to the industrial operations in this state. These include the administration of industrial safety and health laws, as well as the payment of benefits to workers injured in the course and scope of employment. The laws set forth below are currently under the administrative jurisdiction of the Division, with reference made to the title and chapter numbers in the Montana Code Annotated:

Industrial Safety and Health

1. Occupational Safety Act, Title 50, Chapter 71
2. Safety in Mines Other Than Coal Mines, Title 50, Chapter 72
3. Safety in Coal Mines, Title 50, Chapter 73
4. Boilers and Steam Engines, Title 50, Chapter 74
5. Hoisting Engines, Title 50, Chapter 76

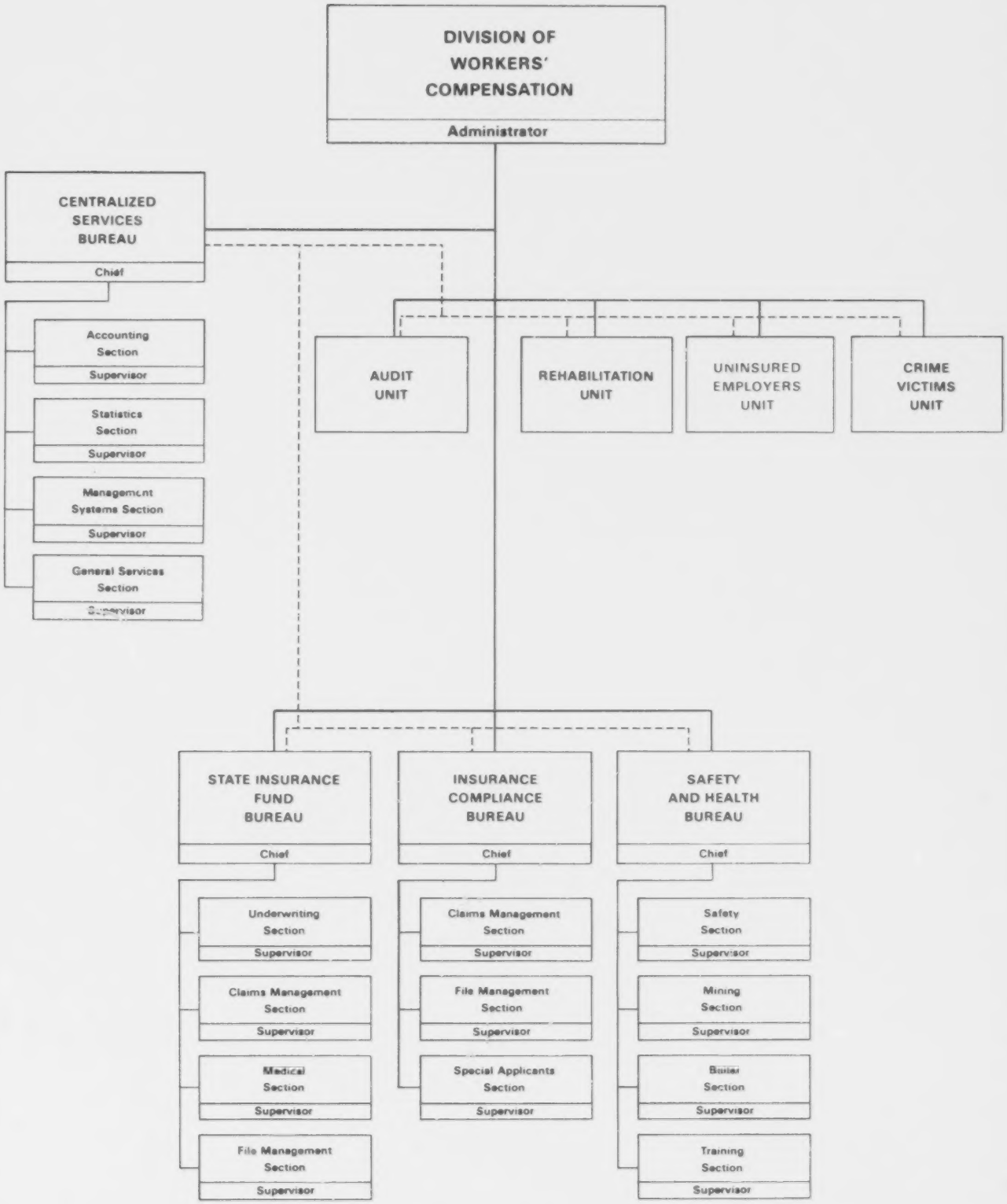
Compensation Systems

1. Volunteer Firefighters' Compensation Act, Title 19, Chapter 12
2. Silicosis Benefits Law, Title 39, Chapter 73
3. Crime Victims' Compensation Act, Title 53, Chapter 9
4. Workers' Compensation Act, Title 39, Chapter 71
5. Occupational Disease Act, Title 39, Chapter 72
6. Referral of Disabled Workers for Vocational Rehabilitation, Title 39, Chapter 71

With the assistance of immediate supervisory personnel, the Division Administrator provides overall management to the Division.

The agency is divided into four major bureaus which provide the following services: Centralized Services gives needed overall support services to all bureaus and units; the State Compensation Insurance Fund operates a state administered insurance system which allows employers an option for obtaining workers' compensation insurance in Montana; Insurance Compliance reviews the payment of workers' compensation benefits by self-insured employers and private insurance carriers; and Safety and Health administers the occupational safety and health laws.

ORGANIZATION CHART



MAJOR ACTIVITIES DURING FISCAL YEAR 1979-1980

Administrative Program

The first steps toward a major enhancement of the Division's Management Information System were taken. Aimed at improvement in claims services, this project should, when completed, expedite payment of benefits and provide for efficient information processing.

Program personnel participated in small business clinics and met with over 1,600 Montana employers in 11 Montana cities. The Annual Claims Seminar was conducted for representatives of the insurance industry, attorneys, physicians, and other interested parties. Additionally, over 1,000 Montana employers were contacted to explain the OSHA federal recordkeeping requirements.

Our Rehabilitation Unit served 482 injured workers, and personnel of the Audit Unit reviewed 984 employer accounts.

State Insurance Fund Program

As of June 30, 1980, 20,838 employers received coverage through the State Fund, which is approximately a 3% increase over the previous year.

A premium volume discount system resulted in direct savings to policyholders of over $1,000,000. Premium rates were reduced, resulting in direct savings to policyholders of about $650,000. The experience rating system allowed a savings of $1,582,459 to 3,162 firms with good safety records, and generated additional premium of $1,804,289 from 1,063 firms with poor safety records. Compensation and medical benefits paid increased again this year. Nearly 21 million dollars was distributed to injured workers.

In order to ensure consistent and equitable treatment of firms qualified for experience modification rating, a new method of reporting data to the National Council on Compensation Insurance was developed and will be fully implemented in the spring of 1981. This new process will allow State Fund experience to be merged with private carrier experience in determining eligibility for and calculation of an experience modification factor.

Insurance Compliance Program

Personnel in this program processed over 17,000 new accidents reported to insurance carriers and self-insurers, and reviewed and monitored the payment of benefits of injured workers resulting from the submission of 3,000 new claims.

Safety and Health Program

Activities under this program included 1,095 safety and health inspections; 190 training courses in first aid, safety, cardiopulmonary resuscitation, and defensive driving; 794 boiler inspections and investigations; and over 325 inspections and investigations in the mining industry.

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF PLANS I, II, AND III

The Montana Workers' Compensation and Occupational Disease Acts allow employers to obtain the required insurance coverage by one of three methods. These methods include: (1) self-insurance under Compensation Plan No. I, where firms with proven financial ability pay directly to the injured workers; (2) coverage with a private insurance company licensed to write workers' compensation insurance in Montana, known as Compensation Plan No. II; and (3) coverage with the State Compensation Insurance Fund, a state operated insurance program, known as Compensation Plan No. III.

The following table compares the overall activity of the three plans for three fiscal years:

	1977 - 1978	1978 - 1979	1979 - 1980
Plan I — Self-Insurance			
Number of employers enrolled	65	67	69
*Gross annual payroll	$299,878,617	$379,758,128	$449,310,157
Number of work injuries reported	3,430	3,530	4,061
Number of claims filed	943	939	1,003
Occupational disease cases reported per federal standards	17	12	29
Compensation benefits paid	$2,432,744	$2,486,740	$3,278,817
Medical & burial benefits paid	$1,119,581	$1,262,853	$1,428,472
Subsequent injury fund payments	$0	$0	$2,000
Subsequent injury assessments	$44,325	$0	$0
Uninsured employers assessments	$0	$2,000	$5,000
Plan II — Private Carriers			
Number of employers enrolled	9,824	9,604	9,472
*Gross annual premium	$27,371,714	$27,456,947	$25,912,544
Number of work injuries reported	15,053	14,918	13,300
Number of claims filed	2,651	2,332	2,006
Occupational disease cases reported per federal standards	105	84	92
Compensation benefits paid	$8,094,026	$8,738,712	$10,137,449
Medical & burial benefits paid	$3,789,400	$3,758,113	$4,303,102
Subsequent injury fund payments	$4,500	$1,000	$0
Subsequent injury assessments	$145,027	$0	$0
Uninsured employers assessments	$0	$11,000	$21,000
Plan III — State Fund			
Number of employers enrolled	18,735	20,189	20,838
Gross annual premium	$22,185,099	$22,809,346	$26,453,202
Number of work injuries reported	13,577	15,847	17,375
Number of claims filed	2,234	2,775	3,039
Occupational disease cases reported per federal standards	65	83	122
Compensation benefits paid	$9,062,434	$12,073,818	$14,592,039
Medical & burial benefits paid	$4,062,421	$4,792,134	$6,355,624
Subsequent injury fund payments	$7,000	$1,000	$0
Subsequent injury assessments	$123,660	$0	$0
Uninsured employers assessments	$0	$19,000	$21,000

*Figures shown on calendar year basis.

SECTION II
FINANCIAL REPORTS

Financial statements in this section show the activity and the condition of Division funds for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1980. The section includes five types of statements, i.e., a statement of appropriations, a balance sheet, a statement of changes in fund balance, a statement of receipts, and a program cost statement. These statements report the financial activity for each fund and accounting entity within the fund administered by the Division. However, because of the size of the State Compensation Insurance Fund, its financial activity is shown in Section III.

The state's accounting system provides nine funds, of which the Division uses five. The General Fund provides moneys to cover costs of the silicosis and social security offset benefit programs. The Earmarked Revenue Fund accounts for moneys generated by the Division, chiefly from assessments levied against insurers and used to defray the cost of operations. The Federal and Private Revenue Fund accounts for operational moneys received from the federal government. The Division has two sources of revenue in this area, one from an OSHA statistics grant with the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and the other from a coal mine safety grant with the U.S. Department of Labor, Mine Safety and Health Administration. The Federal and Private Grant Clearance Fund accounts for receipts until proper disposition is determined. The Agency Fund consists of those moneys deposited with the Division as custodian or agent. Included in this fund are the Volunteer Firemen, Subsequent Injury, Uninsured Employers', and Crime Victims' accounts.

The Statement of Appropriation Activity summarizes the funds appropriated for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1980, and the amounts expended or accrued from each appropriation.

STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATION ACTIVITY
FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1980

Fund & Account	Amount Appropriated	Expended or Accrued		Balance
		Operation	Benefits	
General Fund	$ 948,957	$ 9,652	$876,603	$ 62,702
Earmarked Revenue Fund				
DWC Administration	3,648,902	3,457,369	0	191,533
Federal & Private Revenue Fund				
DWC Coal Mine Safety	29,226	24,124	0	5,102
OSHA Statistical Survey	52,524	46,920	0	5,604
DWC CETA Program	6,012	3,730	0	2,282
TOTALS	$4,685,621	$3,541,795	$876,603	$267,223

BALANCE SHEET — JUNE 30, 1980

		Earmarked Revenue Fund	Federal & Private Revenue Fund	
ASSETS	General Fund	Division Administration	Mine Safety	OSHA Statistics
Revolving Fund Cash	$ 1,000	$ 4,000	$ 0	$ 0
Cash in Treasury	0	114,426	2,166	6,678
Federal Cost Reimbursement Receivable	0	11,163	0	0
Accounts Receivable	0	0	0	0
Due from Federal Government	0	0	3,000	516
Inter-Entity Loans Receivable	0	4,000	0	0
Federal Securities — Book Value	0	0	0	0
Federal Securities — Cost	0	0	0	0
Other Investments — Par Value	0	0	0	0
Unamortized Premiums	0	0	0	0
Short Term Investment Pool	0	0	0	0
STIP Interest Purchased	0	0	0	0
Property Held in Trust	0	0	0	0
Expense Advances to Employees	0	16,783	0	0
Other Prepayments	19,616	10,720	0	0
Encumbered Appropriations	4,047	0	0	0
TOTAL ASSETS	$24,663	$161,092	$5,166	$7,194
LIABILITIES				
Accounts Payable	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
Inter-Entity Loans Payable	0	0	4,000	0
Accrued Support Expenditures	5,047	278,729	1,301	1,748
Reserve for Due Froms	0	0	3,000	516
Reserve for Other Prepayments	19,616	0	0	0
Contingent Liabilities	0	0	0	0
Allowance for Contingent Liabilities	0	0	0	0
Unaccumulated Bond Discounts	0	0	0	0
Bonds Held in Trust	0	0	0	0
Active Cancelled Warrants Clearing	0	0	0	0
Receipts Collected in Advance	0	2,177	0	0
Uncleared Collections	0	0	0	0
FUND BALANCE	0	(119,814)	(3,135)	4,930
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE	$24,663	$161,092	$5,166	$7,194

[1]Past experience indicates that approximately 45 percent of this figure will be written off as a bad debt expense.

Federal & Private Revenue Fund		Agency Fund				
State Agency CETA-PSE Contract	Federal & Private Grant Clearance Fund	Insurance Liquidation	Volunteer Firemen	Subsequent Injury	Uninsured Employers	Crime Victims' Comp.
$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
599	7	0	322	202	13,724	11,066
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	233,415[1]	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	350,000	150,000	0	200,000
0	0	0	0	0	69,549	69,549
0	0	0	1,830,000	1,881,000	0	0
0	0	0	2,501	0	0	0
0	0	0	84,361	103,383	223,875	181,347
0	0	0	251	138	552	291
0	0	9,370,000	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$599	$ 7	$9,370,000	$2,267,435	$2,134,723	$541,115	$462,253
$ 0	($4,000)	$ 0	$ 150	$ 0	$ 22	$ 0
0	4,000	0	0	0	0	0
632	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	84,901	64,089
0	0	0	0	0	(84,901)	(64,089)
0	0	0	6,030	6,501	0	315
0	0	9,370,000	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	1,812
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	7	0	0	0	0	0
(33)	0	0	2,261,255	2,128,222	541,093	460,126
$599	$ 7	$9,370,000	$2,267,435	$2,134,723	$541,115	$462,253

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE
FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1980

	General Fund	Earmarked Revenue Fund
		Division Administration
FUND BALANCE, JULY 1, 1979	$ 0	$ (16,683)
ADDITIONS		
Legislative Appropriations	$948,957	$ 0
Receipts:		
Licenses & Permits	0	31,754
Service Fees	0	966,449
Fines	0	0
Income Collections & Transfers	0	2,292,065
Investment Earnings	0	0
Fiduciary & Trust	0	0
Grants	0	57,252
TOTAL ADDITIONS AND FUND BALANCE	$948,957	$3,330,837
DEDUCTIONS		
Support Expenditures	$ 9,652	$3,457,369
Withdrawals	0	0
Benefits	876,603	0
Reversions	56,280*	0
TOTAL DEDUCTIONS	$942,535	$3,457,369
PRIOR YEAR ADJUSTMENTS		
Revenue	$ 0	$ 0
Expenditures	6,422	(6,718)
TOTAL ADUSTMENTS	$ (6,422)	$ 6,718
FUND BALANCE, JUNE 30, 1980	$ 0	$ (119,814)

The Division administers various restricted accounting entities within each fund. Generally, the names of the accounts specify the purpose for which the account is used.

This statement illustrates the year's receipt and disbursement activity upon the beginning fund balance for each of the accounting entities.

The 46th Legislature passed legislation effective July 1, 1979, which transferred the Crime Victims' Compensation Account to the Agency Fund. Therefore, this is the first year it is being reported in the Agency Fund.

*Expenses pertaining to the fiscal year that were not accrued at year end may be paid from the reversions.

	Federal & Private Revenue Fund		Agency Fund			
Mine Safety	State Agency CETA-PSE Contract	OSHA Statistics	Volunteer Firemen	Subsequent Injury	Uninsured Employers	Crime Victims' Comp.
$ 8,005	$ 0	$ 531	$2,077,406	$1,959,415	$318,431	$336,187
$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	419,104	269,038
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	174,904	172,498	14,553	22,339
0	0	0	243,419	2,000	207,237	2,334
13,000	3,697	51,319	0	0	0	0
$21,005	$3,697	$51,850	$2,495,729	$2,133,913	$959,325	$629,898
$24,125	$3,730	$46,920	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
0	0	0	234,524	5,691	443,517	170,212
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$24,125	$3,730	$46,920	$234,524	$ 5,691	$443,517	$170,212
$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 2,077	$ 0
15	0	0	(50)	0	(27,362)	(440)
$ (15)	$ 0	$ 0	$ 50	$ 0	$ 25,285	$ 440
$ (3,135)	$ (33)	$ 4,930	$2,261,255	$2,128,222	$541,093	$460,126

This statement identifies, by source of revenue, the receipts collected during the fiscal years ended June 30, 1980, and June 30, 1979. All funds, except the General Fund, receive revenue collected by the Division from outside sources. Disbursements cannot be made until the Division collects and deposits these receipts in the proper fund within the Treasury System.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF SOURCES OF REVENUE
FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1980 AND JUNE 30, 1979

	1980		1979	
Licenses and Permits:				
Engineer Licenses		$ 31,754		$ 26,408
Service Fees:				
Plan I Assessments	$ 250,219		$ 211,622	
Plan II Assessments	732,905		688,169	
Crime Victims Assessments	41,209		3,329	
Uninsured Employers Assessments	84,991		15,509	
Total Assessments	$1,109,324		$ 918,629	
Less Transfers to:				
Workers' Compensation Judge	(138,940)		(129,479)	
Commissioner of Labor	(3,806)	966,578	(3,414)	785,736
Investment Earnings:				
U.S. Treasury Obligations	$ 5,487		$ 10,275	
Industrial Bonds	196,232		186,976	
Railroad Equipment Trusts	24,200		19,900	
Public Utility Securities	90,903		72,445	
Federal Agencies	56,041		0	
Annual Modified Income	(12,162)		(853)	
Short Term Investment Pool	23,593	384,294	17,890	306,633
Fines:				
Motor Vehicle	$ 162,799		$ 150,980	
Civil Penalties	531,515	694,314	386,238	537,218
Firemen's Relief Contributions:		243,419		232,992
Income Collections & Transfers:				
State Compensation Insurance Fund	$2,318,666		$2,398,018	
Less Transfers to:				
Workers' Compensation Judge	(16,822)		(37,591)	
Commissioner of Labor	(10,035)	2,291,809	(9,093)	2,351,334
Fatality Assessments		48,000		34,000
Recovery		118,539		8,163
Bad Debts Recovered		38,860		6,737
Other		127		111
Grants:				
Federal Department of Labor:				
On-Site Consultation	$ 57,252		$ 24,793	
Survey Program	51,319		40,390	
Mining Education	13,000		19,043	
CETA-PSE	3,697	125,268	0	84,226
TOTAL REVENUES		$4,942,962		$4,373,558

This statement provides the detail expenditure activity and the funding sources for each of the Division's four programs for the period ended June 30, 1980.

PROGRAM COST STATEMENT
FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1980

COSTS	Administration Program	State Fund Program	Compliance Program	Safety & Health Program
Personal Services:				
Salaries	$ 831,392	$ 561,645	$ 227,085	$376,272
Other Compensation	421	0	0	841
Employee Benefits	150,430	107,147	44,221	69,800
Sub-Total	$ 982,243	$ 668,792	$ 271,306	$446,913
Operating Expenses:				
Contracted Services	$ 160,449	$ 236,490	$ 41,069	$ 9,401
Supplies & Materials	14,161	27,756	6,399	21,316
Communications	24,957	65,961	19,786	10,981
Travel	104,914	36,314	809	103,824
Rent	47,427	38,286	18,417	31,311
Utilities	3,730	3,722	2,526	678
Repair & Maintenance	14,075	5,627	2,414	7,350
Other Expenses	5,264	3,609	368	1,209
Sub-Total	$ 374,977	$ 417,765	$ 91,788	$186,070
Equipment	$ 28,282	$ 29,966	$ 5,783	$ 37,910
Benefits	$ 100,709	$ 0	$ 775,894	$ 0
TOTAL PROGRAM COSTS	$1,486,211	$1,116,523	$1,144,771	$670,893
SUMMARY OF FUNDING				
General Fund	$ 100,709	$ 0	$ 785,546	$ 0
Earmarked Revenue Fund	1,334,852	1,116,523	359,225	646,769
Federal & Private Revenue Fund	50,650	0	0	24,124
TOTAL FUNDING	$1,486,211	$1,116,523	$1,144,771	$670,893

SECTION III
STATE COMPENSATION INSURANCE FUND

Over the past several years, the Division has made an effort to stabilize rates charged employers insured by the State Compensation Insurance Fund. Although rates were reduced approximately 3 per cent in fiscal year 1980, earned premium increased in excess of $4 million, which indicates a substantially larger payroll base in 1980.

Investment income in fiscal year 1980 grew by $251,664 to nearly $5 million. The Fund's bond portfolio yielded 8.99 percent compared to 8.71 percent for fiscal year 1979. This was the second highest yield obtained by the Board of Investments on any of the five largest funds under its management.

Substantial growth in claims expense was also experienced. Claims expense rose from $16.8 million last year to $20.9 million in fiscal year 1980, an increase of 24.4 percent, while operational expenses decreased by 6 percent, from $2,554,723 to $2,417,362. Claims processed and accidents reported to the State Fund increased by 10 percent.

As in past years, the Division employed an independent actuary to review the financial and actuarial soundness of the State Compensation Insurance Fund. The report may be found on page 18 of this section. The actuary was also employed to review payroll and accident experience, recommend rate changes, and advise the Division on claim reserving policies.

STATE COMPENSATION INSURANCE FUND
BALANCE SHEET
June 30, 1980

ASSETS

Cash in Treasury			$ 426,727
Premium Due and Billed			35,318
Unbilled Premium Receivable			6,556,754
Deferred Costs on Bond Exchanges			828,308
Property Held in Trust			1,876,673
Investments:			
Mortgages	$ 346,969		
Federal Securities	5,381,000		
Corporate Bonds	54,961,134		
Commercial Paper	500,000		
Gross Investments		$61,189,103	
Plus: Unamortized Premiums	$ 43,888		
Interest Purchased	15,635	59,523	
Less: Unaccumulated Bond Discounts		(1,273,798)	
Net Investments			59,974,828
TOTAL ASSETS			$69,698,608

LIABILITIES, RESERVES AND FUND BALANCE

LIABILITIES		
Dividends Payable Prior Year	$ 112,517	
Dividends Payable Current Year	3,857,527	
Advance Deposits	5,385,657	
Advance Premium Collections	3,084,363	
Deferred Revenue on Bond Exchanges	44,641	
Accountability for Stale Dated Warrants	8,503	$12,493,208
CLAIM RESERVES		
Compensation Benefits	$38,912,346	
Medical Benefits	7,767,568	
Medical Only Benefits	937,000	47,616,914
FUND BALANCE		
Restricted:		
Provision for Claim Fluctuation	$ 2,492,489	
Provision for Medical and Hospital Cost Fluctuation	600,000	
Provision for Rate Stabilization	797,831	
Provision for Catastrophes	2,800,000	
Provision for Changes in Security Valuation	2,145,418	
Unrestricted:		
Unallocated Premium Due to Change in Accounting Methods	752,748	9,588,486
TOTAL LIABILITIES, RESERVES AND FUND BALANCE		$69,698,608

STATE COMPENSATION INSURANCE FUND
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS AND CHANGES IN RESERVES
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1980

INCOME

Net Premium		$26,453,202
Current Year Unbilled Premium	$ 6,556,754	
Less: Prior Year Unbilled Premium Received in Current Year	(6,107,325)	449,429
Total Earned Premium		$26,902,631
Interest Earnings on Investments		4,966,315
Other Income		141,734
Total Current Year's Income		$32,010,680
Prior Year's Adjustments, Net		21,404
Total Income		$32,032,084

EXPENSES

Claims Expenses:		
Compensation Benefits	$14,592,039	
Medical Benefits	6,355,624	
Total Claims Expenses	$20,947,663	
Other Expenses:		
Administrative Assessment	$ 2,318,666	
Bad Debts	98,696	
Rehabilitation Assessment	120,738	
Total Other Expenses	$2,538,100	
Total Expenses		$23,485,763
RESULTS OF OPERATIONS BEFORE CHANGES IN RESERVES		$ 8,546,321
Less: Changes in Claim Reserves:		
Compensation Benefits	$ 6,027,034	
Medical Benefits	213,212	
Medical Only Benefits	(13,000)	6,227,246
RESULTS OF OPERATIONS AFTER CHANGES IN RESERVES		$ 2,319,075
Changes to Fund Balance:		
Deductions:		
Provisions for Changes in Claim Fluctuation	$ 667,000	
Provisions for Changes in Rate Stabilization	333,000	
Provisions for Changes in Security Valuation	38,452	
Provisions for Permanent Total Lifetime Benefits	100,000	
Unallocated Premium Due to Change in Accounting Methods	400,000	
Total Deductions		$ 1,538,452
AVAILABLE FOR FISCAL YEAR 1980 DIVIDENDS		$ 3,857,527

STATE COMPENSATION INSURANCE FUND
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1980

Fund Balance, Beginning of Year (as restated)	$11,126,938
Increases in Fund Balance:	
Current Year's Results of Operations	2,319,075
Fund Balance Before Dividends Payable	$13,446,013
Dividends payable for Fiscal Year 1980	3,857,527
Fund Balance, End of Year	$ 9,588,486

The preceding statements reflect the financial activity and condition of the State Fund for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1980.

The balance sheet shows the financial status of the fund as of June 30, 1980. The changes in claim reserves and fund balance accounts were either calculated or reviewed by an independent actuary. Based on the actuary's recommendation, the previously used reserve accounts for "unreported claims," "reopened claims," and "claims expense" are not shown on the balance sheet as separate items, but are included in the other "claim reserve" accounts shown on the balance sheet.

The statement of operations and changes in reserves shows the fund's financial activity during the year.

COATES, HERFURTH & ENGLAND, INC.
ACTUARIES AND CONSULTANTS
320 CALIFORNIA STREET, SUITE 501
SAN FRANCISCO 94104
TELEPHONE (415) 433-4440

October 24, 1980

Workers' Compensation Division
Department of Labor and Industry
State of Montana
815 Front Street
Helena, Montana 59601

Gentlemen:

We have examined the methods and procedures utilized by the Workers' Compensation Division of the Department of Labor and Industry of the State of Montana in the determination of its liabilites for compensation, hospital, medical and other benefits as of the close of its fiscal year June 30, 1980, under Compensation Plan #3, as set forth in the Workers' Compensation Act. Our examination included a determination of the appropriateness of the underlying methods and procedures, such review of the basic records as we considered necessary in the circumstances and an analysis of the results so obtained.

The resulting liabilities for benefits to be paid, so determined, may be summarized as follows:

Claim liabilities as reserves for:

Compensation benefits	$ 38,912,346
Medical benefits	7,767,568
Medical only benefits	937,000
Total	$ 47,616,914

In addition to the above amounts for claim liabilities and reserves, the Fund is maintaining a claim fluctuation reserve of $2,492,489 and a Rate Stabilization reserve of $797,831, together with combined reserves for catastrophe and medical cost fluctations of $3,400,000. A security valuation reserve of $2,145,418 is also maintained.

In our opinion, the above claim liabilities are based upon the benefits provided under the Workers' Compensation Act of the State of Montana. Further, in our opinion, on the basis of the information and procedures referred to above, and upon our assumption that the procedures of the Division are adequate to properly establish and maintain records required for this purpose, such liabilities in the aggregate are reasonable and appropriate as of that date, and that the Fund is in a sound actuarial and financial position.

By following this procedure each year and by reviewing and adjusting the rates each year to reflect changing benefits and experience, in our opinion, the Fund can continue to be maintained on a sound actuarial and financial basis.

Sincerely yours,

Joseph T. Flynn

JTF/wpc

NEWLAND, HORN, CRIPPEN & PECK, P.C.
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
53 WEST BROADWAY
BUTTE, MONTANA 59701

WILLIAM B. HORN
ROBERT L. CRIPPEN
DENNIS W. PECK

RONALD W. HANNI
JOHN F. BURNS

Division of Workers' Compenstaion
State of Montana:

We have examined the balance sheet of the State Compensation Insurance Fund as of June 30, 1980 and the related statements of operations and changes in fund balance for the year then ended. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We did not examine the financial statements of the State of Montana Board of Investments which manages investments for the State Compensation Insurance Fund with a net carrying value of $59,974,828. These statements were examined by other auditors whose report thereon has been furnished to us, and our opinion expressed herein, insofar as it relates to the amounts of investments and investment income, is based solely upon the report of the other auditors.

In our opinion, based upon our examination and the report of the other auditors, the aforementioned financial statements present fairly the financial position of the State Compensation Insurance Fund at June 30, 1980 and the results of its operations for the year then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

Newland, Horn, Crippen & Peck, P.C.

NEWLAND, HORN, CRIPPEN & PECK, P.C.
Certified Public Accountants

October 15, 1980

STATE COMPENSATION INSURANCE FUND
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 1980

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Organization

The State Compensation Insurance Fund is a state operated insurance program administered by the Division of Workers' Compensation. The Fund is carried as an agency account in the Statewide Budgeting and Accounting System.

(b) Accounts Receivable

The Fund uses the direct write-off method for expensing uncollectible accounts receivable.

(c) Fund Balance

The Fund balance is allocated between restricted and unrestricted balances. The unrestricted balance is available for paying dividends to enrolled employers.

(d) Investments

Investments, except mortgages, are presented in the balance sheet at original cost adjusted for discount and premium amortization where applicable. Mortgages are presented in the balance sheet at par value. Premiums and discounts are amortized using the straight-line method over the life of securities. An average life of eight years is used for amortization of mortgage discounts.

(e) Bond Exchanges

Bond exchanges involve trading one security for another security having the same par value for the purpose of enhancing portfolio content and/or yield. The Board of Investments defers gains and losses resulting from bond exchanges and amortizes such gains and losses over the shorter of either the remaining life of the bonds sold or the bonds purchased for replacement. As shown in the accompanying financial statements, at June 30, 1980, the accumulated unamortized deferred costs on bond exchanges aggregated $828,308, and deferred revenue on bond exchanges amounted to $44,641.

(f) Reserves

The Fund employs an independent actuary to determine the adequacy of rates, reserves and unrestricted fund balance.

2. Investments

Following is a summary of investments managed by the Board of Investments at June 30, 1980.

	Carrying Value	Market Value
Mortgages	$ 346,969	$ 346,969
Federal securities	5,381,000	4,477,310
Corporate bonds	54,961,134	45,456,053
Repurchase agreements	500,000	500,000
	$61,189,103	$50,780,332

SECTION IV
UNINSURED EMPLOYERS' FUND

In 1977, Montana Legislature enacted the provisions of the Uninsured Employers' Fund. The purpose of this Fund is to pay an injured worker the same benefits the employee would have received had the employer been properly enrolled with a workers' compensation insurer. The same Act provided that the primary revenue source for funding the Fund would be generated through fines and penalties assessed on uninsured employers in an amount of either double the premium the employer would have paid had he been properly enrolled with the State Compensation Insurance Fund or a minimum of $200, whichever would be greater. The Act allows the Division to go back to July 1, 1977, in making a determination of the amount of fine and penalty due. The Act also provides that an uninsured employer is liable for all wage loss and medical benefits paid for the injured employee. However, it limits the employer's liability to $30,000 per individual.

The benefit provisions of the Act are the same as those applied by the Workers' Compensation Act. The Division has authority to collect the amounts due through suit if necessary and, also, to compromise amounts due. In cases where the Division discovers an uninsured employer, the statute provides that it may order the employer to cease operations until the firm is properly covered by workers' compensation insurance. The employer who does not comply with this provision is guilty of a misdemeanor.

An injured employee has the option to elect to receive benefits from the Uninsured Employers' Fund or to pursue a damage action against the employer. Benefits paid from the Fund are not granted as an entitlement to injured workers and may be paid only in accordance with sums accumulated in the Fund. If the Division determines, at any time, that sums in the Fund are not adequate to fully pay all claims, the Division may take appropriate measures to proportionately reduce benefits to all claimants. The reductions do not entitle the claimants to retroactive reimbursements once the Fund improves its financial stability. Payouts for benefits did not begin until January 1, 1979, as the enabling legislation limited the benefit payouts to that date or a date at which the Fund reached $150,000.

STATISTICAL ACTIVITY

	F/Y 1979	F/Y 1980
Number of Compensation Claims Paid	46	116
Number of Investigations Made	477	730
Number of Audits Performed	239	384
Number of Employers Fined	278	432
Number of Accounts Referred for Collection	87	142
Amount of Billed Fines & Assessments Collected	$140,261	$147,367

FINANCIAL ACTIVITY

	F/Y 1979		F/Y 1980	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Revenue Sources:				
Fines & Penalties Billed	$286,293	83.4%	$425,326	66.4%
Recovery of Benefits Paid	8,163	2.4	116,225	18.1
Fatality Assessments	32,000	9.3	46,000	7.2
Bad Debts Recovered	6,737	2.0	38,790	6.0
Interest Earnings	10,156	2.9	14,553	2.3
TOTAL REVENUE	$343,349	100.0%	$640,894	100.0%
Program Costs:				
Benefits Paid	$ 5,654		$117,313	
Amount Referred for Collection	114,735		241,213	
Administrative Expense	21,623		84,991	
TOTAL COSTS	$142,012		$443,517	

SECTION V
CRIME VICTIMS' COMPENSATION

The Crime Victims' Compensation Act created by the Montana Legislature became effective January 1, 1978. It was the intent of this legislation to provide a method of compensation and assisting innocent victims who suffered bodily injury or death as a result of a criminal act. The Act creates a fund which receives six percent (6%) of the fines assessed and bails forfeited on all offenses involving a violation of the Montana traffic codes relating to the use or operation of motor vehicles. Offenses relating to parking violations are specifically exempted.

Compensation benefits are awarded both for wage loss and medical services. The weekly wage loss benefit awarded is set at two-thirds of the wages received at the time of the occurrence subject to a maximum of $125 per week. The claimant must suffer a wage loss for one week before compensation is due, and then compensation is paid from the date wage loss began. Medical providers are reimbursed for reasonable services of a physician or surgeon, hospital care, and medicine. Additionally, funeral and burial expenses of the victim, not exceeding $1,100, are paid if all other collateral sources have not covered these costs. Awards are limited by collateral sources, which include, but are not limited to, benefits readily available to the victim from the offender, the United States government, social security, medicare or medicaid, workers' compensation, wage continuation programs, or proceeds of an insurance contract.

To be eligible for benefits the victim must file a claim within one year from the date of the criminally injurious conduct, may not be an offender or accomplice of the offender, and must notify law enforcement of the occurrence within 72 hours. The victim must also cooperate fully with all law enforcement agencies and prosecuting attorneys in the apprehension and prosecution of the offender. Benefits may be denied or proportionately reduced if the victim contributed to the infliction of the injury. Compensation payable to the victim and all of the victim's dependents in case of death is limited to an aggregate of $25,000. Awards of compensation benefits may also be made to victims who were employable but not employed at the time of the incident. Wage loss benefits in these cases are limited to $100 per week or an aggregate of $20,000.

STATISTICAL ACTIVITY

	F/Y 1979	F/Y 1980
Claim Information		
Number of Claims Received	151	165
Source of Knowledge:		
Attorney	7	9
Law Enforcement	45	49
Medical Profession	16	19
Relative or Friend	19	15
Victim	51	55
Other	13	18
	151	165
Claim Disposition:		
Denied Claims	21	18
Accepted Claims		
Open Files	80	85
Closed Files	50	62
	130	147

Type of Crime	F/Y 1979	F/Y 1980
Primary:*		
Aggravated Assault	58	50
Armed Robbery	1	2
Assault	30	32
Attempted Homicide	1	2
Homicide	14	17
Negligent Assault	1	1
Rape	5	7
Sexual Assault	0	2
Strong Armed Robbery	7	6
Theft	1	1
	118	120
Secondary:**		
Attempted Homicide	1	0
Auto Theft	1	2
Breaking & Entering	7	5
Burglary	0	2
Child Abuse	0	1
Escape	0	1
Homicide	0	1
Kidnap	1	3
Prostitution	0	2
Rape	2	3
Riot	0	4
Strong Armed Robbery	0	1
Theft	0	1
Unlawful Restraint	0	1
	12	27
TOTAL TYPE	130	147
Victim Profile		
Sex:		
Male	85	79
Female	33	41
	118	120
Average Age:		
Male	31.6	28.5
Female	28.2	32.0
Age Range:		
Male	3-72	3-69
Female	13-86	13-86
Employment Status:		
Employed	77	67
Unemployed	31	33
Student	6	12
Retired	4	6
Child	0	2
	118	120

*Primary crime refers to the incident which caused the injury.
**Secondary crime refers to incidences of crime leading up to the injury.

FINANCIAL ACTIVITY

	F/Y 1979		F/Y 1980	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Revenue Sources:				
Justice of Peace Fines	$ 99,944	40%	$106,239	36%
County Motor Vehicle Fines	28,275	11	36,566	12
City Motor Vehicle Fines	122,706	49	126,233	43
Recoveries	0	0	2,334	1
Interest Earnings	0	0	22,339	8
TOTAL REVENUE	$250,925	100%	$293,711	100%
Program Costs:				
Benefits Paid	$ 86,320	74%	$129,003	76%
Administrative Expense	30,248	26	41,209	24
TOTAL COSTS	$116,568	100%	$170,212	100%

SECTION VI
WORK INJURY REPORTS

The Division, through its Centralized Services Bureau, Data Processing and Statistical Unit, collects a variety of statistics concerning the nature and cause of industrial work injuries. Accident data is coded from reports submitted by employers and employees, using the standardized coding system adopted by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration. The following tables and graphs present this information on an annual basis. As of September 29, 1980, 34,736 accidents have been reported to the Division as occurring during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1980. These tables show the number of reported accidents, the cause of accidents by major industry, type of disability, nature of injury, part of body affected, accident type, source of injury, age and sex. The first table shows the total injuries reported over the past ten years. The following pages give a detailed analysis of the totals for the current fiscal year. The last page in this section shows a summary of the data collected and compiled by the Statistical Unit as a cooperating state agency under a federal grant with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Additional information from past years can be compiled as needed on a request basis, should employers have a need for such information.

A review of the tables presented in this section in relation to individual firms' accident experience can be of value in developing appropriate safety programs or improving existing programs. Currently, the Division participates with the U.S. Department of Labor in a safety consultation program. Division personnel perform on-site consultation inspections to assist employers in understanding the requirements of applicable safety laws, identifying health and safety hazards, and eliminating or controlling these hazards successfully. Upon request, safety personnel perform these inspections at no charge to the employer.

DEGREE INJURIES AFFECTED THE EMPLOYEE'S ABILITY TO RETURN TO THE NEXT SCHEDULED WORK SHIFT

With the implementation of the Division's Management Information System in 1976, a new coding format was instituted to better identify the effect an injury has on an employee's work attendance. Prior to fiscal year 1977, the accident was coded either as disabling, which meant the injured party was unable to return to the next scheduled work shift, or nondisabling, which meant that no work time was lost beyond the day of the accident. All accident information coded was from the initial report with no further adjustment effort.

The new reporting format allows the Division more flexibility in identifying lost time injuries. "Lost Time Injuries" refers to those cases where the employee had a medical cost associated with the accident and failed to report to the next scheduled work shift. "No Lost Time Injuries" refers to cases where there was a medical cost involved but the employee attended the next work shift. The minor injuries column refers to cases where a minimal medical cost was initially reported and the employee lost no work time, and therefore considered a minor injury under the OSHA standards. Cases where a firm determination could not be made as to medical cost or lost time were classified as "Unknown." The reader should be cautioned against attempts to make valid comparisons between the two reporting formats.

Year	Total Injuries	Disabling	Percent of Total	Nondisabling	Percent of Total	Undetermined	Percent of Total
1970-71	21,986	5,832	26.5	14,872	67.7	1,282	5.8
1971-72	22,439	6,180	27.5	15,005	66.9	1,254	5.6
1972-73	23,821	6,927	29.1	15,938	66.9	956	4.0
1973-74	27,097	8,394	31.0	17,733	65.4	970	3.6
1974-75	27,120	7,875	29.0	18,312	67.5	933	3.5
1975-76	29,415	8,589	29.2	19,591	66.6	1,235	4.2

Year	Total Injuries	Lost Time Injuries	No Lost Time Injuries	Minor Injuries Not Recordable by OSHA Standards	Fatalities	Unknown
1976-77	31,734	9,760	2,263	15,271	46	4,394
1977-78	32,060	9,668	2,172	16,965	50	3,205
1978-79	34,295	10,185	2,016	17,923	38	4,133
1979-80	34,736	10,306	2,297	18,258	37	3,838

CAUSE OF FATALITIES WITHIN MAJOR INDUSTRY

The table below provides an overview of work related fatalities in Montana by compensation plan during fiscal year 1980. Montana industries reported 38 work related fatalities last year, compared with 37 this year.

INDUSTRY	PLAN I	PLAN II	PLAN III	TOTAL
AGRICULTURE				
Crushed by combine	0	1	0	1
Truck accident	0	0	1	1
Crushed by truck	0	0	1	1
Fall from horse	0	0	1	1
MINING				
Crushed in oil well	0	1	0	1
Explosion — burns	0	1	0	1
Mine cave-in	0	0	1	1
Caught under truck	0	0	1	1
Crushed between post and box car	0	0	1	1
Automobile accident	0	1	1	2
CONSTRUCTION				
Automobile accident	0	1	0	1
Tank explosion	0	2	0	2
Caught in crane	0	1	0	1
Fall from scaffold	0	0	1	1
Electrocution	0	0	1	1
Inhalation (methane gas)	0	0	1	1
Struck by truck	0	0	1	1
MANUFACTURING				
Struck by flying bar	1	0	0	1
Automobile accident	0	1	0	1
Struck by falling tree	0	1	1	2
TRANSPORTATION				
Truck accident	0	1	0	1
Airplane crash	2	0	0	2
Gas meter explosion	1	0	0	1
Struck by tire split rim	0	0	1	1
TRADE				
Automobile accident	0	2	0	2
Run over by grader	0	1	0	1
Truck accident	0	3	1	4
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION				
Automobile accident	0	0	1	1
Carbon monoxide poisoning	0	0	1	1
TOTALS	4	17	16	37

NATURE AND OCCURRENCE OF WORK INJURIES IN MONTANA

The following narratives and tables reflect data on the nature and occurrence of work injuries as reported to and compiled by the Division. The Division classifies and codes reported accidents in accordance with uniform federal guidelines. As of September 29, 1980, employers and insurance companies reported a total of 34,736 industrial accidents occurring in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1980.

Nature of Injury

The nature of injury identifies the injury in terms of its principal physical characteristics.

Description	Number	Percent
Burns	1,778	5.1
Open wounds	11,319	32.6
Strains	10,927	31.5
Fractures	2,581	7.4
Diseases	243	.7
Bruises	4,613	13.3
Multiple	707	2.0
Other	398	1.1
Not classified	2,170	6.3
TOTAL	34,736	100.0

Part of Body

The part of body identifies the part of the injured person's body directly affected by injury.

Description	Number	Percent
Head, face and neck	1,872	5.4
Eyes	4,177	12.0
Body systems	516	1.5
Trunk	3,206	9.2
Back and spine	6,272	18.1
Arms and wrists	2,990	8.6
Hands and fingers	8,002	23.0
Upper extremities	240	.7
Legs and ankles	4,323	12.4
Feet and toes	1,868	5.4
Lower extremities	58	.2
Body multiple	898	2.6
Not classified	314	.9
TOTAL	34,736	100.0

Accident Type

The accident type identifies the event which directly resulted in the injury.

Description	Number	Percent
Struck by object	13,551	39.0
Caught in, on, or between	2,054	5.9
Slips and falls	4,608	13.3
Motor vehicle	664	1.9
Strain or overexertion	7,660	22.0
Temperature extremes	894	2.6
Electrical current	114	.3
Inhalation	1,242	3.6
Rubbed or abraded	2,812	8.1
Combinations	141	.4
Not classified	996	2.9
TOTAL	34,736	100.0

Source of Injury

The source of injury identifies the object, substance, exposure, or bodily motion which directly produced or inflicted the injury.

Description	Number	Percent
Animals	1,642	4.7
Atmosphere	76	.2
Body motion	2,043	5.9
Boilers	163	.5
Boxes and barrels	2,544	7.3
Buildings	817	2.4
Chemicals	1,123	3.2
Construction materials	1	.0
Conveyors	211	.6
Dirt masses	399	1.1
Electrical apparatus	403	1.2
Flame and smoke	440	1.3
Food	384	1.1
Furniture	841	2.4
Glass	614	1.8
Hand tools	3,854	11.1
Hoisting apparatus	601	1.7
Ladders	97	.3
Machines	1,167	3.3
Mechanical transmission	415	1.2
Metal items	4,724	13.6
Particles	1,449	4.2
Textile	330	1.0
Vehicles	2,519	7.2
Wood items	2,577	7.4
Working surfaces	3,818	11.0
Miscellaneous	307	.9
Not classified	1,177	3.4
TOTAL	34,736	100.0

Industry Group

These are the standard industrial classifications and provide an overview of experience by industry.

Description	Number	Percent
Agriculture	2,067	6.0
Mining	1,570	4.5
Construction	5,324	15.3
Manufacturing	7,533	21.7
Transportation	1,852	5.4
Wholesale trade	2,723	7.8
Retail trade	5,077	14.6
Finance	253	.7
Services	6,188	17.8
Public administration	2,009	5.8
Not classified	140	.4
TOTAL	34,736	100.0

Work Injuries by Age and Sex

This table compares the work injuries for fiscal year 1980 by age group and sex. The median age of injured male workers was in the 25-29 years age group, as compared to the 30-34 years age group for females.

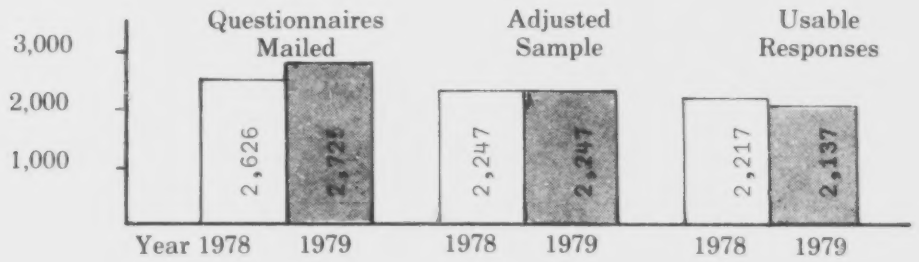
Age Group	Male	Female	Both
Below 15	23	10	33
15 - 19	2,643	729	3,372
20 - 24	6,177	1,385	7,562
25 - 29	5,337	1,096	6,433
30 - 34	3,517	674	4,191
35 - 39	2,481	663	3,144
40 - 44	1,757	573	2,330
45 - 49	1,348	447	1,795
50 - 54	1,267	473	1,740
55 - 59	975	345	1,320
60 - 64	689	205	894
65 - 69	158	44	202
70 - 74	42	16	58
Over 75	35	4	39
Not classified	1,387	236	1,623
TOTAL	27,836	6,900	34,736

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ACT SURVEY

The annual Occupational Safety and Health Survey is conducted by the Statistics Section of the Division in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor. Reported data are based on employer maintained records. The results of the survey are used in measuring and evaluating the effectiveness of the Occupational Safety and Health Act in reducing work-related injuries and illnesses. Survey results are also used as a tool to direct education and inspection activity to industries which have the greatest need for safety improvement programs.

The survey, conducted on a calendar year basis, includes employers of all private industries except self-employed individuals and agricultural firms employing ten or less employees. Federal, state and local government is not included. The data for certain mining activities, railroads, and federal reserve banks was supplied directly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Questionnaires were mailed to 2,725 employers for the 1979 survey and approximately 600 questionnaires are found to be unusable. The overall usable response rate for 1979 was 95.1 percent. The response rate for 1978 was 98.7 percent. The table below compares other mailing statistics with those of 1978.



1978 AND 1979 INJURY AND ILLNESS INCIDENCE RATES

Industry	Total Cases		Lost Workday Cases		Lost Workdays		No Lost Workday Cases	
	1978	1979	1978	1979	1978	1979	1978	1979
All Industries*	10.0	10.1	4.0	4.0	60.2	63.5	6.0	6.1
Agriculture, Foresty and Fishing**	9.8	11.8	3.7	4.7	78.2	97.3	6.0	7.1
Mining	11.4	10.8	5.2	5.5	117.4	111.9	5.9	5.3
Construction	16.3	17.6	6.3	6.1	109.2	115.8	9.9	11.3
Manufacturing	20.5	21.8	10.4	10.0	152.0	173.7	10.2	11.8
Transportation, Communications, Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	9.1	9.6	5.2	5.1	65.3	62.2	4.0	4.5
Wholesale and Retail Trade	8.0	7.9	2.1	2.2	31.8	33.7	5.9	5.7
Wholesale Trade	10.4	10.4	3.1	3.7	56.1	66.0	7.2	6.7
Retail Trade	7.2	7.0	1.7	1.6	22.9	21.2	5.4	5.4
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	2.0	1.7	0.6	0.5	4.6	7.4	1.4	1.3
Services	6.3	5.8	2.0	2.1	28.2	27.9	4.3	3.8

*Private sector
**Does not include agriculture with ten or less employees

Incidence rates were calculated as follows: N/EH X 200,000
N = number of injuries and illnesses or lost workdays
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year
200,000 = base for 100 full-time equivalent workers (50 weeks X 40 hours)

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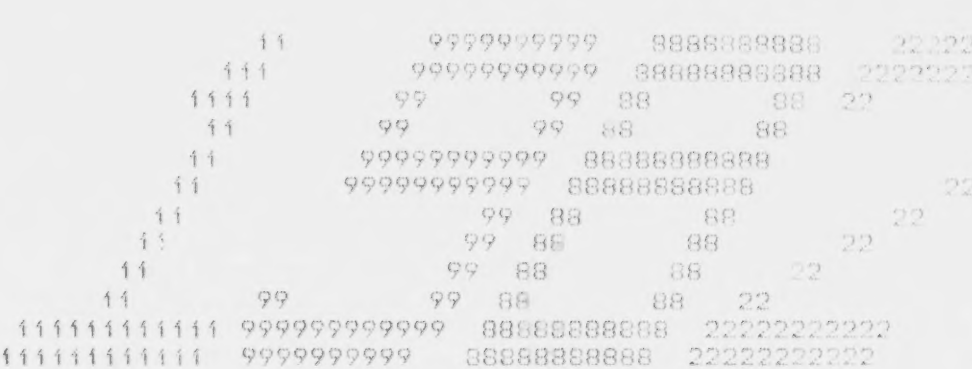
MONTANA



RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS SECTION
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DIVISION
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
HELENA, MONTANA 59601

JOB SERVICE

FY 1982

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ANNUAL PLANNING INFORMATION

FISCAL YEAR 1982

FOR

MONTANA

BILLINGS SMSA
RURAL CEP AREA
GREAT FALLS SMSA
BALANCE-OF-STATE

STATE OF MONTANA

TED SCHWINDEN, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
DAVID HUNTER, COMMISSIONER

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DIVISION
FRED BARRETT, ADMINISTRATOR

Produced by:
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in cooperation with the
U. S. Department of Labor
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March 1981

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INTRODUCTION

The information included in this Annual Planning Information Report (API), is developed to assist the Employment Service and Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) planners in developing employment programs and job training plans for fiscal year 1982. Other socio-economic planners and data users should find the report of value. The API includes information on - and analyses - statewide and area employment and unemployment trends, related economic developments, occupational and industrial trends and outlook estimates of the number of economically disadvantaged and a description of the characteristics of those who may be in need of manpower services.

For CETA and other program planning purposes, comprehensive data is needed on the population and labor force characteristics of the relevant areas if the intent and overall purpose of CETA is to be met. As stated in the CETA legislation and regulations, its goal is to provide job training and employment opportunities for economically disadvantaged, unemployed, and underemployed persons, and to assure that training and other services lead to maximum employment opportunities and enhance self-sufficiency by establishing a flexible and decentralized system of federal, state, and local programs.

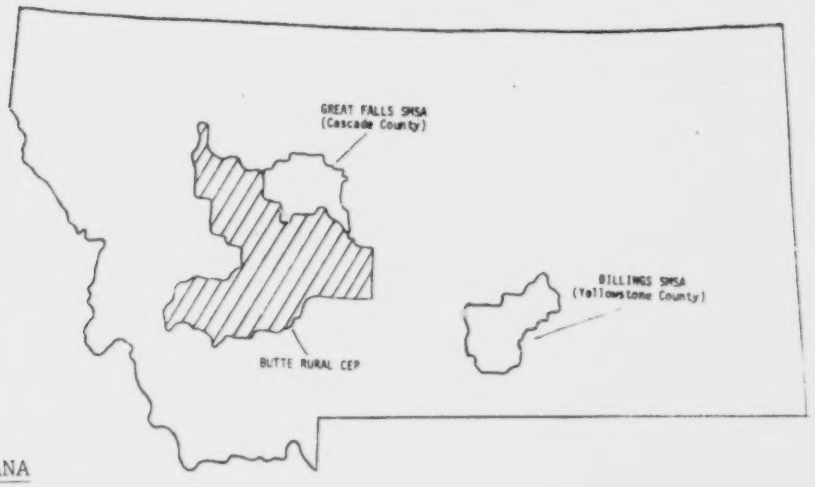
HIGHLIGHTS

Highlighting this year's report for fiscal year 1982 are the striking changes in the characteristics of Montana's female labor force since 1970. From 1970 to 1982 the female labor force should expand by 86.0% compared to 35.8% for males. Women will comprise over 42% of the Montana labor force in 1982 - compared to 35% in 1970.

Significant changes are also becoming evident in the structure of Montana's population and are highlighted in this report. The more profound changes are the increases in the number of persons between 20 and 40 years of age and those 60 to 75 years of age. The age distribution of Montana's population in 1982 - compared to 1970 - will be considerably different and the implications will affect business and social services.

Changes in Montana's economy during 1980 will continue to be evident into 1982. The closing of a copper smelting operation in western Montana resulted in the loss of over 1,500 jobs. Western Montana also struggled through another year of slack demand for lumber products. Eastern Montana, on the other hand, saw unemployment rates avoid rising due to increasing activity in energy development.

DESCRIPTION OF AREA



MONTANA

Montana, with an area of over 147,000 square miles, ranks fourth in size of the 50 states. Total population of the state is forecast to be 812,192 in fiscal year 1982; currently the state ranks 43rd in total population. Economic activities and potential development are affected by the various land forms, climate, soils, and vegetation occuring throughout the state.

Basically, economic characteristics for the state can be generalized by considering each half of the state, east and west. The open grass plains of northern and eastern Montana support extensive grain fields and provide grazing for large herds of beef cattle. In recent years, however, the exploration and development of fossil fuels has been an increasing activity and is a growing industry. In the western part of the state the major economic activities are metals mining, lumber and wood product manufacturing, and tourism. This part of the state is covered by the peaks and valleys of the Rocky Mountains.

BILLINGS SMSA

Yellowstone County is designated as the Billings Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) and population is forecast to be 110,673 in fiscal year 1982. The largest city in Montana, Billings, is located in the SMSA in the south central portion of the state. Billings is one of the more rapidly growing cities in the state. Energy-related development in Eastern Montana has had a

positive impact on wholesale and retail trade in Billings and new projects will continue this trend. The SMSA also functions as a center for oil refining, food processing (sugar beets and meat), and various other manufacturing.

GREAT FALLS SMSA

Cascade County is designated as the Great Falls SMSA and population is forecast to be 79,188 is fiscal year 1982. Great Falls was until recently the largest city in the state and is located on the western edge of Montana's high plains country. The SMSA should increase in population only slightly from 1970. The area functions as a regional trade center and also as the base for a large federal employee population.

BUTTE RURAL CEP

This area is composed of six counties in the central western portion of the state: Silver Bow, Deer Lodge, Meagher, Jefferson,Broadwater, and Lewis and Clark. Population of the area is forecast to be 110,372 in fiscal year 1982. The economy of the area is characterized by metals mining, agriculture, and state government. The closing by a major employer in the Rural Cep of a smelter effected over 1,000 employees in 1980. Employment in the lumber industry is significant in the area, also.

BALANCE OF STATE

The Balance-of State area consists of the remaining fifty counties in the state not included in the Butte Rural CEP. The population of this area is forecast to be 701,820 is fiscal year 1982.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS AND OUTLOOK

The United States economy in 1980 was characterized by a surprisingly robust demand for goods and services straining against high interest rates, a rising-and stubborn-inflation rate, and continued vulnerability to increase the price of oil. Growth in the economy-as measured by changes in real GNP-experienced a sharp decline in the second quarter of 1980; this coming after a five year period of recovery and expansion after the 1974-1975 downturn. Interest rates experienced considerable swings throughout the year due to a restrictive monetary policy and the imposition of credit controls in the second half of the year. High interest rates, which in the past have typically slowed the economy, have not brought spending down to the extent predicted.

The oil price shock of 1979 finally rippled into the economy in 1980. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) reflected these price increases and by December 1980 had risen 12.4% from December 1979. The national unemployment rate followed the volatility of the demand for goods and services. Employment peaked at 97.8 million in February 1980 but fell to 96.8 million by June. Over the same period, the unemployment rate went from 6.2% to 7.6%. Since then, modest increases in employment have been matched by increases in the labor force and the unemployment rate has remained between 7.4% and 7.6% since May 1980.

The current downturn in the economy-slow growth, high inflation, and high interest rates-is skewed in it's impact on industries and regions. Autos, steel and tires have been especially hard hit by the current state of the

economy. Computers, information processing, oil drilling, and aircraft manufacturing, are industries doing well at this time. Credit and interest rates are a key influence in the demand for goods and services for the general public; thus, those types of industries are generally suffering.

The housing industry was expected to collapse last year because of high mortgage rates. However, activity has stubbornly remained at a level of 1.5 million starts. High interest rates are expected to prevail through 1981 and delay any rebound in this industry. By 1982 new housing starts should rise to about 1.7 million units per year.

The economy in 1981 should continue on a slow-growth path as it did during 1980. Real GNP should increase about 1.1%, the CPI should increase by 11.1%, and the unemployment rate will increase slightly to 7.8%. Evidence of a strong recovery will appear in 1982. GNP will increase 4.2%, the CPI should increase only 8.3%, and a reduction in the unemployment rate to 7.2% should occur.

Just as different regions and industries were affected by a slowdown in America's economy, so were different regions and industries in Montana affected in 1980. The implications of any change in the national economy are not distributed evenly across the state. In the past few years, the eastern half of Montana has been better able to weather a decline in national economic activity than the western half of the state. In 1980, the eastern half of the state experienced lower rates of unemployment than the western half. (See Table 1).

The economy of eastern Montana has always centered on the agricultural

industry. Recently, however, the mining of fossil fuels has become a more prominent industry. Major new finds of gas and oil deposits have been made and with the decontrol of oil prices, drilling activity has increased. This, along with the development of large coal strip-mining operations, has strained the supply of housing and community services in previously stable small towns.

Though 1980 was a good year in eastern Montana for the exploration, drilling, and mining energy resources, the agriculture industry suffered through a severe drought. The winter wheat crop was one of the worst in 10 years and cattle grazing operations were cut back.

The effects of high interest rates for home mortgages may not have painted a dismal picture nationally, but the lumber industry in Montana was depressed all year long. 1980 began with hundreds of mill workers laid off in the state--mostly in the western half. Production has yet to return to normal and until it does high unemployment rates will persist in the Missoula and Kalispell areas. Statewide employment in lumber and wood products manufacturing averaged 8,800 in 1980, dipping as low as 6,700 in April. This is down 2,100 from 1979's average employment of 10,900.

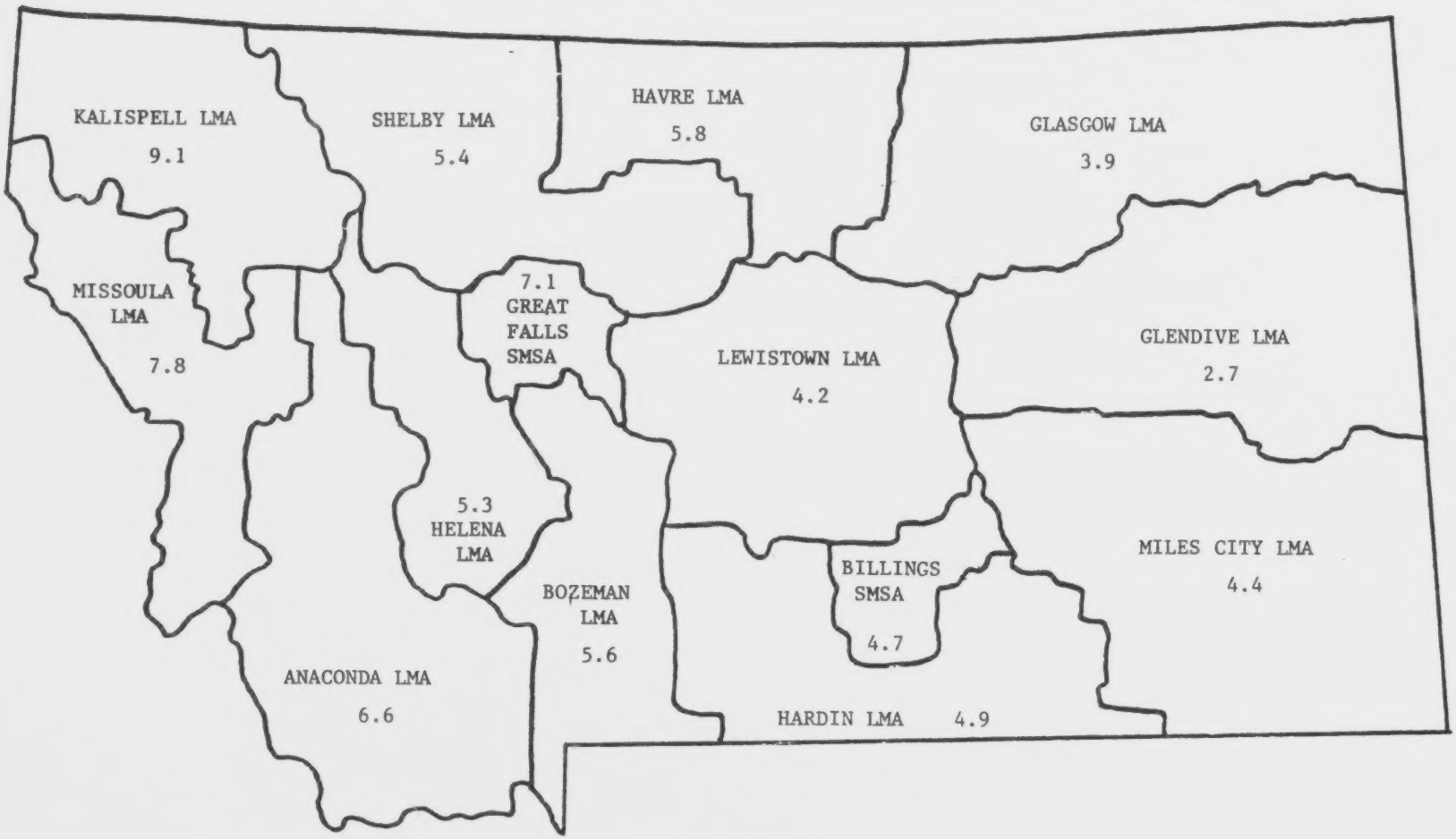
Copper mining and smelting operations have historically provided hundreds of jobs for workers in western Montana. However, in 1980 it was announced that a smelter would be closed in Anaconda resulting in the loss of over 1,000 jobs; and in Great Falls, a copper refinery was closed, affecting about 500 workers. The community of Anaconda was expected by many to become a virtual ghost-town, however, economic effects to the community will take a while to become fully realized. Early retirement by many

workers, the sale of the smelter, and several development and assistance programs all will slow the economic changes.

Montana's economy will follow the nation's in the next few years the same as it did in 1980. Energy related development will continue to be a boom to communities throughout eastern Montana, agriculture should remain stable, employment in metals mining will be drastically lower than in the 1970's, and the lumber industry will continue to wait for interest rates to drop and housing starts to rise. Montana's unemployment rate is expected to rise slightly to 6.2% in 1981 and 6.3% in 1982. This rate is-and has been the last 10 years-well below the national rate. Montana's unemployment rate disguises the fact, however, of vastly different employment situations from the eastern to the western sides of the state.

TABLE I

1980 Average Unemployment Rates By LMA



POPULATION AND LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS AND TRENDS

Montana's population is projected to be 812,192 in fiscal year 1982, 17.9% higher than in 1970. This rate of growth is exceeded in the Billings SMSA (26.9%) and the Balance of State Area (19.3%); the Great Falls SMSA and Butte Rural CEP should not grow nearly as fast in population as the state will, with projected growth rates of 2.7% and 9.7%, respectively. Trends among age cohorts were similar for the state and the area subdivisions but varied in magnitude (see tables 7 through 20).

The most rapidly expanding part of Montana's population will be in the groups 20 to 40 years old and 60 to 75 years old. Lower rates of growth--even negative rates-- are typical of those age cohorts under age 20 and between age 40 and 60. This profoundly changing population structure is the realization of the fact that the "baby boom" generation (those persons born between 1946 and 1960) is getting older. The structure of our population in 1982 will then be one with a lower percentage of youth, a 'crowding' of persons into the ages of 25 to 34, and a growing number of those over age 60.

The growth rates for blacks and nonwhites will exceed that of the general population. Even though the number of blacks should increase 22.9% and the number of nonwhites 37.6% by 1982, their proportion of the total population will only increase from 4.2% to 4.9%.

Changes in the labor force reflected population shifts, but to a much larger extent. Statewide, the labor force will expand by 53.4% in 1982 from 1970. Again the Billings SMSA and Balance of State exceeded this growth rate (76.0% and 53.9% respectively), and the Great Falls SMSA and Butte CEP were below the state's rate (25.8% and 51.1% respectively). In actual numbers there should be approximately 139,000 more persons in Montana's labor force in 1982. of which 130,000 will be working and 9,000 will be unemployed. However, the addition of 9,000 unemployed persons to Montana's labor force will not strain

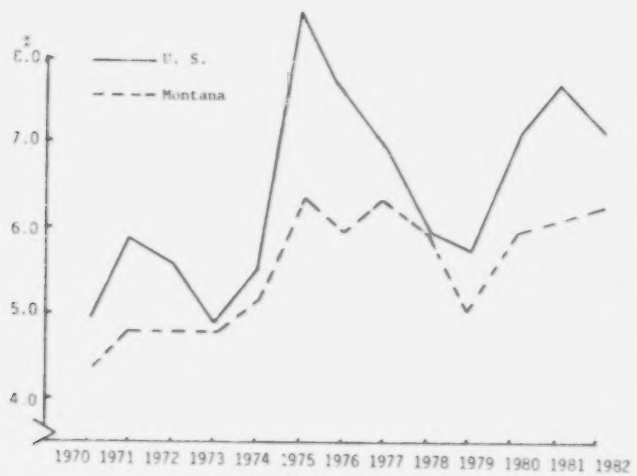
the unemployment rate; in 1982, 6.3% of the civilian labor is expected to be employed compared to 6.2% in 1970.

Of the increase in the number of employed persons, about 57% will be female. Over 60% of the number of unemployed will be females, though. The unemployment rate of white females is expected to drop to 6.3% in 1982, compared to 6.5% in 1970. Nonwhite females, on the other hand, should experience higher rates of unemployment, 21.9% compared to 16.7% in 1970. The unemployment rates for white males is forecast to drop from 5.5% to 5.1% and for nonwhite males it should rise to 23.3% from 17.5%.

Montana's growing labor force is the result not only of an expanding population, but of increasing labor force participaiton rates. This trend is not isolated to any specific area of the state or to any particular sex or race. The more pronounced changes in participation rates are for females. In 1970, 38.5 % of those females age 16 years and over were employed or looking for work. In 1982 that rate is forcast to be 55.1%. Statewide the rate should climb to 66.2% compared to 56.0% in 1970. (See Table 12)

TABLE 2

EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION 16 YEARS AND OVER
1970 to 1982
UNITED STATES AND STATE OF MONTANA (ANNUAL CALENDAR YEAR AVERAGES)



ANNUAL AVERAGES
(in Thousands)

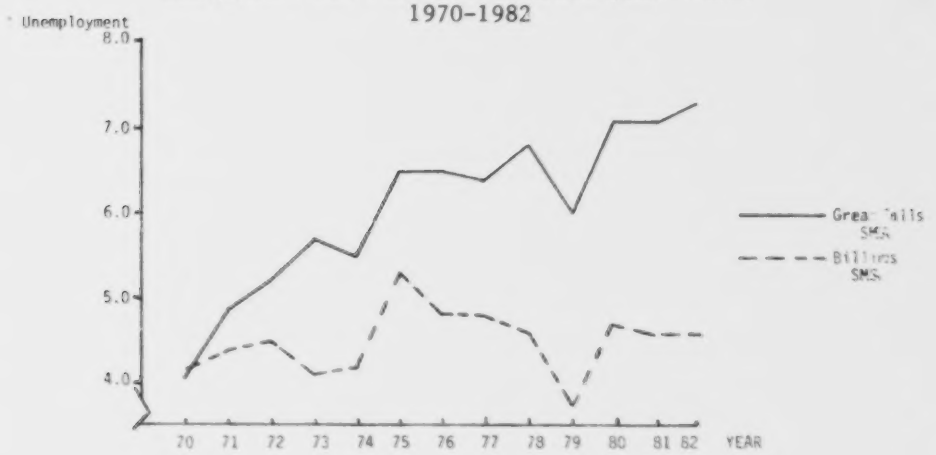
	United States				State of Montana			
Year	CLF	EMP	UNEMP	RATE	CLF	EMP	UNEMP	RATE
1970	82,715	78,627	4,088	4.9	273	261	12	4.3
1971	84,113	79,120	4,993	5.9	278	265	13	4.8
1972	86,542	81,702	4,840	5.6	291	277	14	4.8
1973	88,714	84,409	4,304	4.9	303	289	14	4.8
1974	91,011	85,935	5,076	5.6	318	302	16	5.2
1975	92,613	84,783	7,830	8.5	322	302	20	6.4
1976	94,773	87,485	7,288	7.7	332	312	20	6.0
1977	97,401	90,546	6,855	7.0	345	323	22	6.4
1978	100,420	94,373	6,047	6.0	368	346	22	6.0
1979	102,825	96,872	5,952	5.8	370	351	19	5.1
1980	104,719	97,270	3,310	7.1	372	349	22	6.0
1981				7.8	391	367	24	6.2
1982				7.4	402	375	25	6.3

NOTE: The data for 1970 on tables 2 and 3 will not match the labor force composition data in tables 6 through 20.

Labor force composition data for 1970 are based on the 4th count of the 1970 census, which is a 'point estimate' on April 1, 1970.

The data for 1970 on tables 2 and 3 are derived from the Current Population Survey and are expressed as an annual average.

TABLE 3
HISTORICAL AND PROJECTED UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
1970-1982



YEAR	STATEWIDE	BILLINGS SMSA	GREAT FALLS SMSA	RURAL CEP	B.O.S.
1970	4.3	4.2	4.1	3.5	4.5
1971	4.8	4.4	4.9	5.1	4.8
1972	4.8	4.5	5.2	4.2	4.9
1973	4.8	4.1	5.7	4.4	4.9
1974	5.2	4.2	5.5	5.0	5.3
1975	6.4	5.3	6.5	6.7	6.3
1976	6.0	4.8	6.5	6.9	4.9
1977	6.4	4.8	6.4	7.1	6.3
1978	5.9	4.6	6.8	6.8	5.8
1979	5.0	3.7	6.0	5.4	4.9
1980	6.0	4.7	7.1	6.1	6.0
1981	*6.2*	*4.6*	*7.1*	*7.0*	*6.1*
1982	*6.3*	*4.6*	*7.3*	*7.2*	*6.1*

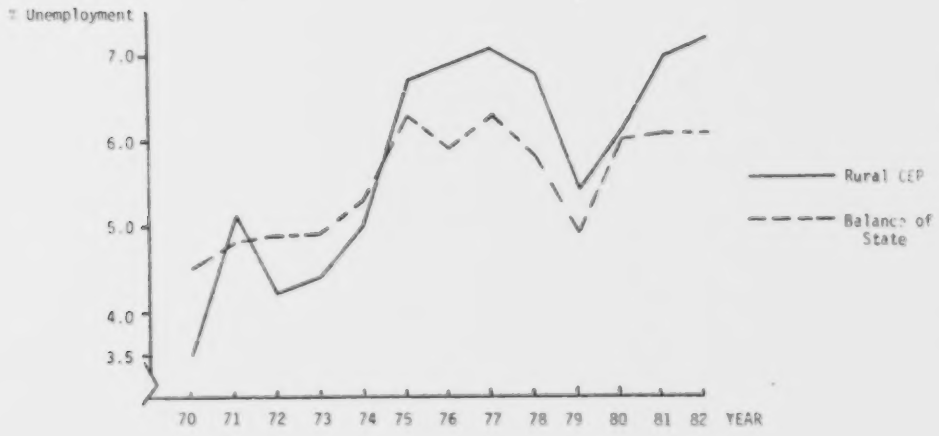
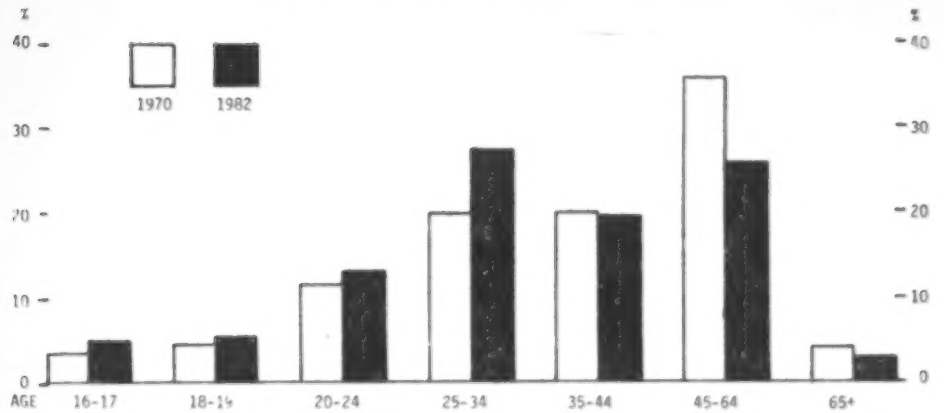


TABLE 4
DISTRIBUTION BY AGE OF LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT
STATE OF MONTANA
1970 and 1982

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE DISTRIBUTION



	LABOR FORCE		UNEMPLOYMENT	
Age	1970 % of Total	1982 % of Total	1970 % of Total	1982 % of Total
16-17	3.7	5.0	11.0	17.1
18-19	4.7	5.4	13.0	14.4
20-24	11.4	13.2	19.3	21.8
25-34	19.9	27.7	17.1	23.2
35-44	20.0	19.7	14.1	10.6
45-64	35.9	25.9	22.6	11.6
65 +	4.4	3.1	2.9	1.3
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

UNEMPLOYMENT DISTRIBUTION

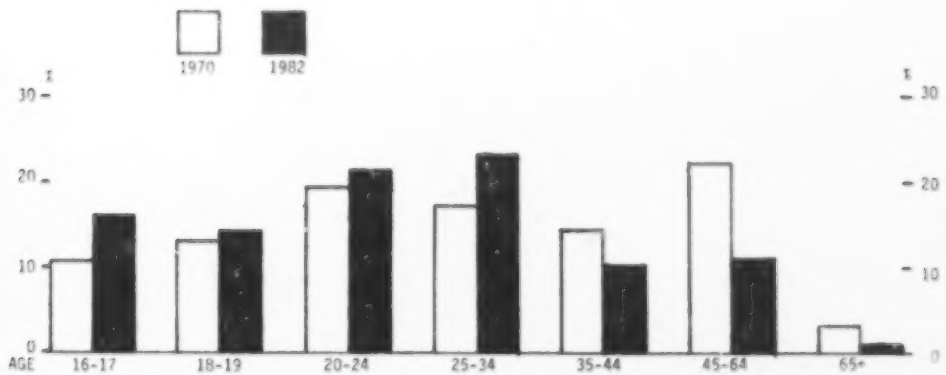


TABLE 5

RECENT TRENDS IN UNEMPLOYMENT

(PERCENT)	Montana	Billings SMSA	Great Falls SMSA	Rural CEP	Balance of State
1979					
January	8.0	6.1	9.3	8.2	8.0
February	7.1	5.1	8.1	7.9	7.9
March	6.4	4.5	7.3	6.4	6.4
April	5.6	3.8	6.3	5.9	5.5
May	4.5	3.1	5.3	4.9	4.4
June	5.2	3.7	6.9	6.1	5.0
July	4.7	3.3	6.1	5.8	4.5
August	4.0	2.9	5.3	4.9	3.8
September	3.5	2.5	4.6	4.1	3.4
October	3.7	2.6	4.7	4.0	3.7
November	4.3	3.1	5.3	4.3	4.3
December	5.2	3.7	5.6	5.3	5.2
AVERAGE	5.1	3.7	6.2	5.6	5.1
1980					
January	7.6	5.6	8.3	6.9	7.7
February	7.0	5.6	7.5	6.5	7.1
March	6.5	5.3	6.8	5.9	6.6
April	6.5	4.5	6.7	5.8	6.7
May	5.0	3.7	5.4	4.7	5.1
June	6.0	5.0	7.3	5.8	6.0
July	6.1	5.0	7.6	6.8	6.1
August	5.3	4.5	6.6	5.8	5.2
September	5.1	4.3	6.2	5.3	5.1
October	5.3	4.2	7.3	6.6	5.1
November	5.8	4.1	7.5	7.0	5.6
December	6.5	4.9	7.8	7.3	6.4
AVERAGE	6.1	4.7	7.1	6.2	6.1

TABLE 6

SUMMARY OF POPULATION, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT CHANGES

	White	Percent Change	Non-White	Percent Change	Total	Percent Change
POPULATION						
Montana						
1970	659,589		29,118		688,707	
1982	772,316	*17.1*	39,876	*36.9*	812,192	*17.9*
Billings SMSA						
1970	85,577		1,623		87,200	
1982	108,343	*26.6*	2,330	*43.6*	110,673	*26.9*
Great Falls SMSA						
1970	74,664		2,405		77,069	
1982	75,765	*1.5*	3,423	*42.3*	79,188	*2.7*
Rural CEP						
1970	99,268		1,346		100,614	
1982	108,334	*9.1*	2,038	*51.4*	110,372	*9.7*
EMPLOYMENT						
Montana						
1970	238,669		5,939		244,608	
1982	363,265	*52.2*	11,576	*94.9*	374,841	*53.2*
Billings SMSA						
1970	32,620		346		32,966	
1982	57,953	*77.7*	820	*137.0*	58,773	*78.3*
Great Falls SMSA						
1970	25,835		436		26,271	
1982	32,041	*24.0*	736	*68.8*	32,777	*24.7*
Rural CEP						
1970	36,806		393		37,199	
1982	54,623	*48.4*	672	*71.0*	55,295	*48.6*
UNEMPLOYMENT						
Montana						
1970	14,805		1,236		16,041	
1982	21,664	*46.3*	3,411	*175.9*	25,075	*56.3*
Billings SMSA						
1970	1,983		47		2,030	
1982	2,687	*35.5*	140	*197.9*	2,827	*39.3*
Great Falls SMSA						
1970	1,692		138		1,830	
1982	2,212	*30.7*	365	*164.5*	2,577	*40.8*
Rural CEP						
1970	2,179		51		2,230	
1982	4,114	*88.8*	163	*219.6*	4,277	*91.8*

TABLE 7

MONTANA POPULATION COMPOSITION PROJECTIONS

TOTAL

Age	WHITE 1970	WHITE 1982	WHITE Percent Change 70-82	BLACK 1970	BLACK 1982	BLACK Percent Change 70-82	OTHER 1970	OTHER 1982	OTHER Percent Change 70-82	TOTAL 1970	TOTAL 1982	TOTAL Percent Change 70-82
0-4	53,306	59,237	*11.1*	198	143	*-27.8*	3,613	3,787	*4.8*	57,117	63,167	*10.6*
5-9	68,632	57,129	*-16.8*	221	159	*-28.1*	4,200	3,766	*-10.3*	73,053	61,054	*-16.4*
10-14	73,767	63,124	*-14.4*	99	239	*141.4*	4,205	4,356	*6.0*	78,071	67,719	*-13.3*
15-19	67,100	76,110	*13.4*	232	305	*31.5*	3,270	5,143	*57.3*	70,602	81,558	*15.5*
20-24	46,153	65,260	*41.4*	136	106	*22.1*	1,979	4,748	*139.9*	48,268	70,114	*45.3*
25-29	39,316	65,745	*67.2*	124	213	*71.8*	1,739	3,563	*104.9*	41,179	69,521	*68.8*
30-34	35,868	58,966	*64.4*	46	142	*208.7*	1,526	2,534	*66.1*	37,440	61,642	*64.6*
35-39	33,981	48,413	*42.5*	54	88	*63.0*	1,385	2,105	*52.0*	35,420	50,606	*42.9*
40-44	36,728	41,274	*12.4*	29	48	*65.5*	1,291	1,731	*34.1*	38,048	43,053	*13.2*
45-49	37,306	37,888	*1.6*	47	58	*23.4*	955	1,500	*57.1*	38,308	39,446	*3.0*
50-54	38,131	39,352	*3.2*	43	30	*-30.2*	934	1,329	*42.3*	39,108	40,711	*4.1*
55-59	34,170	38,180	*11.7*	9	46	*411.1*	802	924	*15.2*	34,981	39,150	*11.9*
60-64	27,811	36,843	*32.5*	30	39	*30.0*	518	840	*62.2*	28,359	37,722	*33.0*
65-69	21,379	30,025	*40.4*	24	9	*-62.5*	559	796	*42.4*	21,962	30,830	*40.4*
70-74	16,487	21,736	*31.8*	51	23	*-54.9*	354	391	*10.5*	16,892	22,150	*31.1*
75 +	29,454	33,034	*12.2*	42	54	*28.6*	403	661	*64.0*	29,899	33,749	*12.9*
TOTAL	659,589	772,316	*17.1*	1385	1702	*22.9*	27,733	38,174	*37.6*	688,707	812,192	*17.9*

TABLE 7-A

MONTANA POPULATION COMPOSITION PROJECTIONS

MALES

	WHITE			BLACK			OTHER			TOTAL		
Age	1970	1982	Percent Change 70-82	1970	1982	Percent Change 70-82	1970	1982	Percent Change 70-82	1970	1982	Percent Change 70-82
0-4	27,231	30,361	*11.5*	86	72	*-16.3*	1,790	1,901	*6.2*	29,107	32,334	*11.1*
5-9	34,927	29,253	*-16.2*	115	79	*-31.3*	2,100	1,862	*11.3*	37,142	31,194	*-16.0*
10-14	37,626	32,112	*-14.7*	36	101	*180.6*	2,147	2,109	*1.8*	39,809	34,322	*-13.8*
15-19	33,396	38,456	*15.2*	164	170	*3.7*	1,528	2,691	*76.1*	35,088	41,317	*17.8*
20-24	21,883	32,938	*50.5*	59	37	*-37.3*	939	2,687	*186.1*	22,881	35,662	*55.9*
25-29	18,937	33,914	*79.1*	45	165	*266.7*	839	1,801	*114.7*	19,821	35,880	*81.0*
30-34	17,650	30,270	*71.5*	25	67	*168.0*	765	1,297	*69.5*	18,440	31,634	*71.6*
35-39	16,420	24,047	*46.4*	32	0	———	624	1,009	*61.7*	17,076	25,056	*46.7*
40-44	18,551	20,013	*8.4*	15	25	*66.7*	563	839	*49.0*	19,129	20,877	*9.1*
45-49	18,643	17,980	*-3.5*	16	33	*106.3*	484	650	*34.3*	19,143	18,663	*- 2.5*
50-54	19,164	19,417	*1.3*	23	15	*-34.8*	494	555	*12.3*	19,681	19,987	*1.6*
55-59	17,062	18,439	*8.1*	2	15	*650.0*	348	447	*28.4*	17,412	18,901	*8.6*
60-64	14,452	17,597	*21.8*	14	19	*35.7*	270	418	*54.8*	14,736	18,034	*22.4*
65-69	10,340	13,623	*31.8*	10	2	*-80.0*	298	328	*10.1*	10,648	13,953	*31.0*
70-74	7,485	10,240	*36.8*	37	11	*-70.3*	184	204	*10.9*	7,706	10,455	*35.7*
75 +	13,210	12,493	*-5.4*	36	35	*- 2.8*	206	328	*59.2*	13,452	12,856	*4.4*
TOTAL	326,977	381,153	*16.6*	715	846	*18.3*	13,579	19,126	*40.8*	341,271	401,125	*17.5*

TABLE 7-B

MONTANA POPULATION COMPOSITION PROJECTIONS

FEMALES

	WHITE			BLACK			OTHER			TOTAL		
Age	1970	1982	Percent Change 70-82	1970	1982	Percent Change 70-82	1970	1982	Percent Change 70-82	1970	1982	Percent Change 70-82
0-4	26,075	28,876	*10.7*	112	71	*-36.6*	1,823	1,886	*3.5*	28,010	30,833	*10.1*
5-9	33,705	27,876	*-17.3*	106	81	*-23.6*	2,100	1,904	*9.3*	35,911	29,861	*16.8*
10-14	36,141	31,012	*14.2*	63	138	*119.0*	2,058	2,248	*9.2*	38,262	33,398	*12.7*
15-19	33,704	37,654	*11.7*	68	136	*100.0*	1,742	2,451	*40.7*	35,514	40,241	*13.3*
20-24	24,270	32,322	*33.2*	77	69	*-10.4*	1,040	2,061	*98.2*	25,387	34,452	*35.7*
25-29	20,379	31,830	*56.2*	79	49	*-38.0*	900	1,762	*95.8*	21,358	33,641	*57.5*
30-34	18,218	28,696	*57.5*	21	75	*257.1*	761	1,237	*62.5*	19,000	30,008	*84.2*
35-39	17,561	24,366	*38.8*	22	88	*300.0*	761	1,096	*44.0*	18,344	25,550	*39.3*
40-44	18,177	21,261	*17.0*	14	23	*64.3*	728	892	*22.5*	18,919	22,176	*17.2*
45-49	18,663	19,908	*6.7*	31	25	*19.4*	471	850	*80.5*	19,165	20,783	*8.4*
50-54	18,967	19,935	*5.1*	20	15	*-25.0*	440	774	*75.9*	19,427	20,724	*6.7*
55-59	17,108	19,741	*15.4*	7	31	*342.9*	454	477	*5.1*	17,569	20,249	*15.3*
60-64	13,359	19,247	*44.1*	16	19	*18.8*	248	422	*70.2*	13,623	19,688	*44.5*
65-69	11,039	16,402	*48.6*	14	7	*50.0*	261	469	*79.7*	11,314	16,878	*49.2*
70-74	9,002	11,496	*27.7*	14	12	*14.3*	170	187	*10.0*	9,186	11,695	*27.3*
75 +	16,244	20,540	*26.4*	6	18	*200.0*	197	332	*68.5*	16,447	20,890	*27.0*
TOTAL	332,612	391,162	*17.6*	670	857	*28.0*	14,154	19,048	*34.6*	347,436	411,067	*18.4*

TABLE 8

BILLINGS SMSA POPULATION COMPOSITION PROJECTIONS

TOTAL

	WHITE			BLACK			OTHER			TOTAL		
Age	1970	1982	Percent Change 70-82	1970	1982	Percent Change 70-82	1970	1982	Percent Change 70-82	1970	1982	Percent Change 70-82
0-4	6,852	8,703	27.0	16	11	31.3	225	219	-2.7	7,093	8,933	25.9
5-9	8,728	8,473	-2.9	10	11	10.0	211	212	.5	8,949	8,696	-2.8
10-14	9,888	8,556	-13.5	6	20	233.3	212	279	31.6	10,106	8,855	-12.4
15-19	9,096	10,346	13.7	14	15	7.1	146	255	74.7	9,256	10,616	14.7
20-24	6,615	9,590	45.0	22	5	-77.3	178	252	41.6	6,815	9,847	44.5
25-29	5,715	9,229	61.5	19	13	31.6	141	198	40.4	5,975	9,440	58.0
30-34	4,575	8,527	86.4	3	43	1333.33	76	240	215.8	4,654	8,810	89.3
35-39	4,656	7,302	56.8	12	27	125.0	48	175	264.6	4,716	7,504	59.1
40-44	5,326	5,496	3.2	0	4	----	43	88	104.7	5,369	5,588	4.1
45-49	4,901	5,431	10.8	7	13	85.7	48	53	10.4	4,956	5,497	10.9
50-54	4,646	5,976	28.6	14	0	100.0	35	47	34.3	4,695	6,023	28.3
55-59	4,349	5,296	21.8	0	7	----	5	49	880.0	4,354	5,352	22.9
60-64	3,252	4,809	47.9	23	13	-43.5	0	32	----	3,275	4,854	48.2
65-69	2,240	3,989	78.1	10	0	100.0	23	10	-56.5	2,273	3,999	75.9
70-74	1,582	2,742	73.3	31	25	-19.4	19	0	100.0	1,632	2,767	69.5
75 +	3,156	3,878	22.9	18	6	-66.7	8	8	0	3,182	3,892	22.3
TOTAL	85,577	108,343	26.6	205	213	3.9	1,418	2,117	49.3	87,200	110,673	26.9

TABLE 8-A

BILLINGS SMSA POPULATION COMPOSITION PROJECTIONS

MALES

	WHITE			BLACK			OTHER			TOTAL		
Age	1970	1982	Percent Change 70-82	1970	1982	Percent Change 70-82	1970	1982	Percent Change 70-82	1970	1982	Percent Change 70-82
0-4	3,455	4,475	29.5	4	6	50.0	125	110	-12.0	3,584	4,591	28.1
5-9	4,531	4,356	-3.9	0	5	-----	110	102	- 7.3	4,641	4,463	- 3.8
10-14	4,993	4,292	-14.0	6	5	-16.7	99	147	48.5	5,098	4,444	12.8
15-19	4,180	5,293	26.6	5	1	-80.0	83	126	51.8	4,268	5,420	27.0
20-24	3,087	4,704	52.4	22	5	-77.3	89	106	19.1	3,198	4,815	50.6
25-29	2,751	4,329	57.4	8	4	-50.0	69	113	63.8	2,828	4,446	57.2
30-34	2,256	4,276	89.5	3	43	1333.3	27	125	383.0	2,286	4,444	94.4
35-39	2,134	3,628	70.0	12	11	8.3	28	82	192.9	2,174	3,721	71.2
40-44	2,640	2,678	1.4	0	4	----	8	28	250.0	2,648	2,710	2.3
45-49	2,358	2,432	3.1	0	13	----	13	29	123.1	2,371	2,474	4.3
50-54	2,295	2,859	24.6	7	0	100.0	21	8	-61.9	2,323	2,867	23.4
55-59	2,127	2,401	12.9	0	0	------	5	12	140.0	2,132	2,413	13.2
60-64	1,645	2,161	31.4	7	6	14.3	0	18	----	1,652	2,185	32.3
65-69	1,083	1,665	53.7	6	0	100.0	11	10	9.1	1,100	1,675	52.3
70-74	625	1,159	85.4	25	20	-20.0	15	1	93.3	665	1,180	77.4
75 +	1,282	1,456	13.2	18	3	-83.3	8	4	-50.0	1,308	1,463	11.9
TOTAL	41,442	52,164	25.9	123	126	2.4	711	1,021	43.6	42,276	53,311	26.1

TABLE 8-B

BILLINGS SMSA POPULATION COMPOSITION PROJECTIONS

FEMALES

	WHITE			BLACK			OTHER			TOTAL		
Age	1970	1982	Percent Change 70-82	1970	1982	Percent Change 70-80	1970	1982	Percent Change 70-82	1970	1982	Percent Change 70-82
0-4	3,397	4,227	24.4	12	6	-50.0	100	110	10.0	3,509	4,343	23.8
5-9	4,197	4,117	- 1.9	10	6	-40.0	101	110	8.9	4,308	4,233	- 1.7
10-14	4,895	4,263	-12.9	0	16	----	113	132	16.8	5,008	4,411	-11.9
15-19	4,916	5,054	2.8	9	14	55.6	63	128	103.2	4,988	5,196	4.2
20-24	3,528	4,887	38.5	0	0	----	89	146	64.0	3,617	5,033	39.1
25-29	2,964	4,900	65.3	11	9	-18.2	72	85	18.1	3,047	4,994	63.9
30-34	2,319	4,250	83.3	0	0	----	49	115	134.7	2,368	4,366	84.4
35-39	2,522	3,674	45.7	0	15	----	20	93	365.0	2,542	3,782	48.8
40-44	2,686	2,818	4.9	0	0	----	35	60	71.4	2,721	2,878	5.8
45-49	2,543	2,999	17.9	7	0	100.0	35	23	-34.3	2,585	3,022	16.9
50-54	2,351	3,117	32.6	7	0	100.0	14	39	178.6	2,372	3,156	33.1
55-59	2,222	2,895	30.3	0	7	-----	0	37	-----	2,222	2,939	32.3
60-64	1,607	2,649	64.8	16	6	-62.5	0	14	-----	1,623	2,669	64.4
65-69	1,157	2,324	100.9	4	0	100.0	12	0	100.0	1,173	2,324	81.1
70-74	957	1,583	65.4	6	5	16.7	4	0	-----	967	1,587	64.1
75 +	1,874	2,422	29.2	0	3	-----	0	4	100.0	1,874	2,429	29.6
TOTAL	44,135	56,179	27.3	82	87	6.1	707	1,096	55.0	44,924	57,362	27.7

TABLE 9

GREAT FALLS SMSA POPULATION COMPOSITION PROJECTIONS

TOTAL

	WHITE			BLACK			OTHER			TOTAL		
Age	1970	1982	Percent Change 70-82	1970	1982	Percent Change 70-82	1970	1982	Percent Change 70-82	1970	1982	Percent Change 70-82
0-4	6,924	6,680	- 3.5	129	122	- 5.4	245	269	9.8	7,298	7,071	- 3.1
5-9	8,796	5,732	-34.8	174	118	-32.8	231	275	19.0	9,201	6,125	-33.4
10-14	9,152	6,048	-33.9	75	139	85.3	225	266	18.2	9,452	6,453	-31.7
15-19	6,853	8,025	17.1	54	191	253.7	246	248	.8	7,153	8,464	18.3
20-24	5,111	8,785	71.9	71	98	38.0	140	244	74.3	5,322	9,127	71.5
25-29	4,721	6,360	34.7	61	71	16.4	103	315	205.8	4,885	6,746	38.1
30-34	4,536	4,593	1.3	11	82	645.5	101	174	72.3	4,648	4,849	4.3
35-39	4,228	4,151	- 1.8	27	65	140.7	98	117	19.4	4,353	4,333	- .5
40-44	4,048	3,989	- 1.5	17	10	-41.2	126	104	-17.5	4,191	4,103	-2.1
45-49	4,241	3,755	-11.5	15	27	80.0	51	97	90.2	4,307	3,879	-9.9
50-54	3,716	3,576	- 3.8	17	16	- 5.9	57	119	108.8	3,790	3,711	-2.1
55-59	3,162	3,667	16.0	3	14	366.7	32	45	40.6	3,197	3,726	16.5
60-64	2,739	3,101	13.2	2	14	600.0	51	48	- 5.9	2,792	3,163	13.3
65-69	2,109	2,340	11.0	2	3	50.0	8	20	150.0	2,119	2,363	11.5
70-74	1,756	1,831	4.3	11	1	-90.9	6	34	466.7	1,773	1,866	5.2
75 +	2,572	3,132	21.8	0	72	———	16	5	-68.8	2,588	3,209	24.0
TOTAL	74,664	75,765	1.5	669	1,043	55.9	736	2,380	37.1	77,069	79,188	2.7

TABLE 9-A

GREAT FALLS SMSA POPULATION COMPOSITION PROJECTIONS

MALES

	WHITE			BLACK			OTHER			TOTAL		
Age	1970	1982	Percent Change 70-82	1970	1982	Percent Change 70-82	1970	1982	Percent Change 70-82	1970	1982	Percent Change 70-82
0-4	3,502	3,425	- 2.2	49	61	24.5	149	134	10.1	3,700	3,620	- 2.2
5-9	4,536	2,889	-36.3	94	59	-37.2	97	138	42.3	4,727	3,086	-34.7
10-14	4,615	2,938	-36.3	22	54	145.5	119	163	37.0	4,756	3,155	-33.7
15-19	3,284	3,933	19.8	14	103	635.7	106	104	1.9	3,404	4,140	21.6
20-24	1,784	4,215	136.3	20	29	45.0	38	131	244.7	1,842	4,375	137.5
25-29	1,826	2,975	62.9	2	19	850.0	43	134	211.6	1,871	3,128	67.2
30-34	2,176	1,568	27.9	1	23	2200.0	63	47	-25.4	2,240	1,638	-26.9
35-39	1,959	1,535	21.6	10	0	100.0	13	50	284.6	1,982	1,585	-20.0
40-44	1,902	1,818	- 4.4	7	0	100.0	39	65	66.7	1,948	1,883	- 3.3
45-49	2,092	1,637	22.0	1	10	900.0	31	13	-58.1	2,124	1,660	-21.8
50-54	1,859	1,572	-15.4	8	6	25.0	18	36	100.0	1,885	1,614	-14.4
55-59	1,533	1,681	9.7	0	1	-----	22	27	22.7	1,555	1,709	9.9
60-64	1,343	1,422	5.9	2	6	200.0	34	14	58.8	1,379	1,442	4.6
65-69	947	1,047	10.6	0	0	-----	0	11	-----	997	1,058	6.1
70-74	692	817	18.1	3	1	66.7	0	14	-----	695	832	19.7
75 +	1,185	1,137	- 4.1	0	70	-----	0	0	-----	1,185	1,207	1.9
TOTAL	35,285	34,609	- 1.9	233	442	89.7	772	1081	40.0	36,290	36,132	- .4

TABLE 9-B

GREAT FALLS SMSA POPULATION COMPOSITION PROJECTIONS

FEMALES

	WHITE			BLACK			OTHER			TOTAL		
Age	1970	1982	Percent Change 70-82	1970	1982	Percent Change 70-82	1970	1982	Percent Change 70-82	1970	1982	Percent Change 70-82
0-4	3,422	3,255	-4.9	80	61	-23.8	96	135	40.6	3,598	3,451	- 4.1
5-9	4,260	2,843	-33.3	80	59	-26.3	134	137	2.2	4,474	3,039	-32.1
10-14	4,537	3,110	-31.5	53	86	62.3	106	103	-2.8	4,696	3,299	-29.7
15-19	3,569	4,092	14.7	40	89	122.5	140	143	2.1	3,749	4,324	15.3
20-24	3,327	4,569	37.3	51	69	35.3	102	113	10.8	3,480	4,751	36.5
25-29	2,895	3,385	16.9	59	52	-11.9	60	180	200.0	3,014	3,617	20.0
30-34	2,360	3,025	28.2	10	59	490.0	38	127	234.2	2,408	3,211	33.3
35-39	2,269	2,616	15.3	17	65	282.4	85	67	-21.2	2,371	2,748	15.9
40-44	2,146	2,171	1.2	10	10	-----	87	39	-55.2	2,243	2,220	- 1.0
45-49	2,149	2,118	-1.4	14	17	21.4	20	84	320.0	2,183	2,219	1.6
50-54	1,857	2,004	7.9	9	10	11.1	39	83	112.8	1,905	2,097	10.1
55-59	1,629	1,986	21.9	3	13	333.3	10	18	80.0	1,642	2,017	22.8
60-64	1,396	1,679	20.3	0	8	-----	17	34	100.0	1,413	1,721	21.8
65-69	1,112	1,293	16.3	2	3	50.0	8	9	12.5	1,122	1,305	16.3
70-74	1,064	1,015	-4.6	8	0	100.0	6	20	233.3	1,078	1,035	-4.0
75 +	1,387	1,995	43.8	0	2	-----	16	5	-68.8	1,403	2,002	42.7
TOTAL	39,379	41,156	4.5	436	603	38.3	964	1,297	34.5	40,779	43,056	5.6

TABLE 10

RURAL CEP AREA POPULATION COMPOSITION PROJECTIONS

TOTAL

	WHITE			NON-WHITE			TOTAL		
Age	1970	1982	Percent Change 70-82	1970	1982	Percent Change 70-82	1970	1982	Percent Change 70-82
0-4	8,171	8,245	.9	87	203	133.3	8,258	8,448	2.3
5-9	10,218	7,882	-22.9	136	248	82.4	10,354	8,130	-21.5
10-14	10,414	9,102	-12.6	178	124	30.3	10,592	9,226	-12.9
15-19	9,817	10,719	9.2	280	171	-38.9	10,097	10,890	7.9
20-24	6,008	8,751	45.7	75	185	146.7	6,083	8,936	46.9
25-29	5,494	9,224	67.9	61	315	416.4	5,555	9,539	71.7
30-34	5,168	7,554	46.2	59	124	110.2	5,227	7,678	46.9
35-39	4,772	6,484	35.9	81	93	14.8	4,853	6,577	35.5
40-44	5,236	5,603	7.0	89	75	-13.8	5,323	5,678	6.7
45-49	5,480	5,024	-8.3	74	97	31.1	5,554	5,121	-7.8
50-54	6,323	5,321	-15.8	60	97	61.7	6,383	5,418	-15.1
55-59	6,209	5,315	-14.4	54	77	42.6	6,263	5,392	-13.9
60-64	4,826	5,753	19.2	29	58	100.0	4,855	5,811	19.7
65-69	4,019	5,193	29.2	35	68	94.3	4,054	5,261	29.8
70-74	2,792	3,272	17.2	35	53	51.4	2,827	3,325	17.6
75+	4,321	4,892	13.2	15	50	233.3	4,336	4,942	14.0
TOTAL	99,268	108,334	9.1	1346	2038	51.4	100,614	110,372	9.7

TABLE 10-A

RURAL CEP AREA POPULATION COMPOSITION PROJECTIONS

MALES

	WHITE			NON-WHITE			TOTAL		
Age	1970	1982	Percent Change 70-82	1970	1982	Percent Change 70-82	1970	1982	Percent Change 70-82
0-4	4,165	4,248	*2.0*	62	104	*67.7*	4,227	4,352	*3.0*
5-9	5,268	4,114	*-21.9*	77	130	*68.8*	5,345	4,244	*-20.6*
10-14	5,187	4,757	*-8.3*	79	91	*15.2*	5,266	4,848	*-7.9*
15-19	4,964	5,659	*14.0*	140	101	*-27.9*	5,104	5,760	*12.9*
20-24	2,840	4,507	*58.7*	32	92	*187.5*	2,872	4,599	*60.1*
25-29	2,641	4,749	*79.8*	33	166	*403.0*	2,674	4,915	*83.8*
30-34	2,627	3,716	*41.5*	28	57	*103.6*	2,655	3,773	*42.1*
35-39	2,356	3,248	*37.9*	33	53	*89.3*	2,389	3,301	*38.2*
40-44	2,533	2,901	*14.5*	38	37	*-2.6*	2,571	2,938	*14.3*
45-49	2,770	2,514	*-9.2*	57	40	*-29.8*	2,827	2,554	*-9.7*
50-54	3,012	2,579	*-14.4*	13	43	*230.8*	3,025	2,622	*-13.3*
55-59	2,983	2,639	*-11.5*	19	59	*210.5*	3,002	2,698	*-10.1*
60-64	2,543	2,587	*1.7*	19	12	*-36.8*	2,562	2,599	*1.4*
65-69	1,825	2,100	*15.1*	11	17	*54.5*	1,836	2,117	*15.3*
70-74	1,273	1,548	*21.6*	24	48	*100.0*	1,297	1,596	*23.1*
75+	1,729	1,661	*-3.9*	9	32	*255.6*	1,738	1,693	*-2.6*
TOTAL	48,716	53,527	*9.9*	674	1,082	*60.5*	49,390	54,609	*10.6*

TABLE 10-B

RURAL CEP AREA POPULATION COMPOSITION PROJECTIONS

FEMALES

	WHITE			NON-WHITE			TOTAL		
Age	1970	1982	Percent Change 70-82	1970	1982	Percent Change 70-82	1970	1982	Percent Change 70-82
0-4	4,006	3,997	.2	25	99	296.0	4,031	4,096	1.6
5-9	4,950	3,768	-23.9	59	118	100.0	5,009	3,886	-22.4
10-14	5,227	4,345	-16.9	99	33	-66.7	5,326	4,378	-17.8
15-19	4,853	5,060	4.3	140	70	-50.0	4,993	5,130	2.7
20-24	3,168	4,244	34.0	43	93	116.3	3,211	4,337	35.1
25-29	2,853	4,475	56.9	28	149	432.1	2,881	4,624	60.5
30-34	2,541	3,838	51.0	31	67	116.1	2,572	3,905	51.8
35-39	2,416	3,236	33.9	48	40	-16.7	2,464	3,276	33.0
40-44	2,703	2,702	----	49	38	-22.4	2,752	2,740	-.4
45-49	2,710	2,510	-7.4	17	57	235.3	2,727	2,567	-5.9
50-54	3,311	2,742	-17.2	47	54	14.9	3,358	2,796	-16.7
55-59	3,226	2,676	-17.0	35	18	-48.6	3,261	2,694	-17.4
60-64	2,283	3,166	38.7	10	46	360.0	2,293	3,212	40.1
65-69	2,194	3,093	41.0	24	51	112.5	2,218	3,144	41.7
70-74	1,519	1,724	13.5	11	5	-54.5	1,530	1,729	13.0
75+	2,592	3,231	24.7	6	18	200.0	2,598	3,249	25.1
TOTAL	50,552	54,807	8.4	672	956	42.3	51,224	55,763	8.9

TABLE 11

BALANCE OF STATE POPULATION COMPOSITION PROJECTIONS

TOTAL

	WHITE			NON-WHITE			TOTAL		
Age	1970	1982	Percent Change 70-82	1970	1982	Percent Change 70-82	1970	1982	Percent Change 70-82
0-4	45,135	50,992	13.0	3,724	3,727	-----	48,859	54,719	12.0
5-9	58,414	49,247	-15.7	4,285	3,677	-14.2	62,699	52,924	-15.6
10-14	63,353	54,022	-14.7	4,126	4,471	8.4	67,479	58,493	-13.3
15-19	57,283	65,391	14.2	3,222	5,277	63.8	60,505	70,668	16.8
20-24	40,145	56,509	40.8	2,040	4,669	128.9	42,185	61,178	45.0
25-29	33,822	56,521	67.1	1,802	3,461	92.1	35,624	59,982	68.4
30-34	30,700	51,412	67.5	1,513	2,552	68.7	32,213	53,964	67.5
35-39	29,209	41,929	43.5	1,358	2,100	54.6	30,567	44,029	44.0
40-44	31,492	35,671	13.3	1,233	1,704	38.2	32,725	37,375	14.2
45-49	31,826	32,864	3.3	928	1,461	57.4	32,754	34,325	4.8
50-54	31,808	34,031	7.0	917	1,262	37.6	32,725	35,293	7.8
55-59	27,961	32,865	17.5	757	893	18.0	28,718	33,758	17.5
60-64	22,985	31,090	35.3	519	821	58.2	23,504	31,911	35.8
65-69	17,360	24,832	43.0	548	737	34.5	17,908	25,569	42.8
70-74	13,695	18,464	34.8	370	361	-2.4	14,065	18,825	33.8
75+	25,133	28,142	12.0	430	665	54.7	25,563	28,807	12.7
TOTAL	560,321	663,982	18.5	27,772	37,838	36.2	588,093	701,820	19.3

TABLE 11-A

BALANCE OF STATE POPULATION COMPOSITION PROJECTIONS

MALES

	WHITE			NON-WHITE			TOTAL		
Age	1970	1982	Percent Change 70-82	1970	1982	Percent Change 70-82	1970	1982	Percent Change 70-82
0-4	23,066	26,113	13.2	1,814	1,869	3.0	24,880	27,982	12.5
5-9	29,659	25,139	-15.2	2,138	1,811	15.3	31,797	26,950	-15.2
10-14	32,439	27,355	-15.7	2,104	2,119	.7	34,543	29,474	-14.7
15-19	28,432	32,797	15.4	1,552	2,760	77.8	29,984	35,557	18.6
20-24	19,043	28,431	49.3	966	2,632	172.5	20,009	31,063	55.2
25-29	16,296	29,165	79.0	851	1,800	111.5	17,147	30,965	80.6
30-34	15,023	26,554	76.8	762	1,307	71.5	15,785	27,861	76.5
35-39	14,064	20,799	47.9	623	956	53.5	14,687	21,755	48.1
40-44	16,018	17,112	6.8	540	827	53.1	16,558	17,939	8.3
45-49	15,873	15,466	2.6	443	643	45.1	16,316	16,109	-1.3
50-54	16,152	16,838	4.2	504	527	4.6	16,656	17,365	4.3
55-59	14,079	15,800	12.2	331	403	21.8	14,410	16,203	12.4
60-64	11,909	15,010	26.0	265	425	60.4	12,174	15,435	26.8
65-69	8,515	11,523	35.3	297	313	5.4	8,812	11,836	34.3
70-74	6,212	8,692	39.9	197	167	15.2	6,409	8,859	38.2
75+	11,481	10,832	-5.7	233	331	42.1	11,714	11,163	-4.7
TOTAL	278,261	327,626	17.7	13,620	18,890	38.7	291,881	346,516	18.7

TABLE 11-B

BALANCE OF STATE POPULATION COMPOSITION PROJECTIONS

FEMALES

	WHITE			NON-WHITE			TOTAL		
Age	1970	1982	Percent Change 70-82	1970	1982	Percent Change 70-82	1970	1982	Percent Change 70-82
0-4	22,069	24,879	12.7	1,910	1,858	-2.7	23,970	26,737	11.5
5-9	28,755	24,108	-16.2	2,147	1,866	-13.1	30,902	25,974	-15.9
10-14	30,914	26,667	-13.7	2,022	2,352	16.3	32,936	29,019	-11.9
15-19	28,851	32,594	13.0	1,670	2,517	50.7	30,521	35,111	15.0
20-24	21,102	28,078	33.1	1,074	2,037	89.7	22,176	30,115	35.8
25-29	17,526	27,356	56.1	951	1,661	74.7	18,477	29,017	57.0
30-34	15,677	24,858	58.6	751	1,245	65.8	16,428	26,103	58.9
35-39	15,145	21,130	39.5	735	1,144	55.6	15,880	22,274	40.3
40-44	15,774	18,559	19.9	693	877	26.6	16,167	19,436	20.2
45-49	15,953	17,398	9.1	485	818	68.7	16,438	18,216	10.8
50-54	15,656	17,193	9.8	413	735	78.0	16,069	17,928	11.6
55-59	13,882	17,065	22.9	426	490	15.0	14,308	17,555	22.7
60-64	11,076	16,080	45.2	254	396	55.9	11,330	16,476	45.4
65-69	8,845	13,309	50.5	251	424	68.9	9,096	13,733	51.0
70-74	7,483	9,772	30.6	173	194	12.1	7,656	9,966	30.2
75+	13,652	17,310	26.8	197	334	69.5	13,849	17,644	27.4
TOTAL	282,060	336,356	19.2	14,152	18,948	33.9	296,212	355,304	19.9

TABLE 12

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE COMPOSITION

MONTANA	1970	1982	PERCENT CHANGE	PARTICIPATION RATES 1970	1982
Males	169,071	229,579	35.8	74.4%	77.8%
White	164,451	220,519	34.1	74.8	78.3
Black	300	492	64.0	71.6	88.0
Other	4,320	8,568	98.3	60.6	67.4
Females	91,578	170,337	86.0	38.5	55.1
White	89,023	164,410	84.7	38.8	55.6
Black	167	308	84.4	43.5	56.9
Other	2,388	5,619	135.3	30.6	44.9
Total	260,649	399,316	53.4%	56.0%	66.2%
BILLINGS SMSA					
Males	21,864	33,632	53.8%	78.2%	36.8%
White	21,613	33,039	52.9	78.6	87.0
Black	42	83	97.6	37.2	75.1
Other	209	510	144.0	59.4	80.2
Females	13,132	27,968	113.0	42.2	64.5
White	12,990	27,601	112.5	42.4	64.9
Black	28	18	-35.7	46.7	31.1
Other	114	349	206.1	29.5	48.3
Total	34,996	61,600	76.0%	59.3%	75.1%
GREAT FALLS SMSA					
Males	17,208	18,404	7.0%	77.3%	72.3%
White	16,845	17,848	6.0	77.4	72.6
Black	79	104	31.6	41.1	42.0
Other	284	452	59.1	71.5	72.2
Females	10,941	16,950	54.9	40.1	52.3
White	10,682	16,405	53.6	40.3	52.7
Black	91	183	101.0	41.7	48.6
Other	168	362	115.5	28.0	40.4
Total	28,149	35,354	25.6%	56.7%	61.1%

TABLE 12

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE COMPOSITION (Cont.)

RURAL CEP	1970	1982	PERCENT CHANGE	PARTICIPATION RATES 1970	1982
Males	24,642	33,142	34.5%	73.6%	82.8%
White	24,335	32,576	33.9	73.6	82.9
Non-White	307	566	84.4	71.9	76.3
Females	14,786	26,430	78.7	41.4	62.4
White	14,650	26,160	78.6	41.5	62.8
Non-White	136	270	98.5	28.9	38.9
Total	39,428	59,572	51.1%	57.0%	72.3%
BALANCE-OF-STATE					
Males	144,429	196,437	36.0%	74.5%	77.7%
White	140,116	137,943	34.1	75.0	78.2
Non-white	4,313	8,494	96.9	60.5	68.3
Females	76,792	143,907	87.4	38.0	54.5
White	74,373	138,250	85.9	38.3	55.0
Non-white	2,419	5,657	133.9	31.3	45.7
Total	221,221	340,344	53.8	55.9	65.8

TABLE 13

MONTANA

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LABOR FORCE: FISCAL YEAR 1982

	Number	Percent
Total Population	812,192	100.0
Male Population	401,125	49.4
Female Population	411,067	50.6
White Population	772,316	95.1
Nonwhite Population	39,876	4.9
Total Civilian Labor Force	399,916	100.0
Male Labor Force	229,579	57.4
Female Labor Force	170,337	42.6
White Labor Force	384,929	96.3
Nonwhite Labor Force	14,987	3.7
Total Employment	374,841	100.0
Male Employment	216,183	57.7
Female Employment	158,658	42.3
White Employment	363,265	96.9
Nonwhite Employment	11,576	3.1
Total Unemployment	25,075	100.0
Male Unemployment	13,396	53.4
Female Unemployment	11,679	46.6
White Unemployment	21,664	86.4
Nonwhite Employment	3,411	13.6

Total Unemployment Rate	6.27%
Male Unemployment Rate	5.8
Female Unemployment Rate	6.9
White Unemployment Rate	5.6
Nonwhite Unemployment Rate	22.8

TABLE 14

MONTANA

LABOR FORCE COMPOSITION PROJECTIONS

Age	Civilian Labor Force			Employment			Unemployment			Unemployment Rate		
	1970	1982	Percent Change 70-82	1970	1982	Percent Change 70-82	1970	1982	Percent Change 70-82	1970	1982	Percent Change 70-82
WHITE MALES												
16-17	5,663	9,587	69.3	4,709	7,815	66.0	954	1,772	85.7	16.8	18.5	10.1
18-19	6,068	10,175	67.7	5,205	8,947	71.9	863	1,228	42.3	14.2	12.1	-14.8
20-24	16,547	27,358	65.3	14,789	24,821	67.8	1,758	2,537	44.3	10.6	9.3	-12.3
25-34	34,225	62,219	81.8	32,784	59,723	82.2	1,441	2,496	73.2	4.2	4.0	- 4.8
35-44	33,531	43,178	28.8	32,236	41,825	29.7	1,295	1,353	4.5	3.9	3.1	-20.5
45-64	60,876	60,486	-.6	58,545	58,820	.5	2,331	1,666	-28.5	3.8	2.8	-36.3
65 +	7,541	7,516	-.3	7,192	7,281	1.2	349	235	-32.7	4.6	3.1	-32.6
Total	164,451	220,519	34.1	155,460	209,232	34.6	8,991	11,287	25.5	5.5	5.1	- 7.3
NON WHITE MALES												
16-17	222	566	155.0	183	436	138.3	39	130	233.3	17.6	23.0	30.7
18-19	240	517	115.4	204	419	105.4	36	98	172.2	15.0	18.9	26.0
20-24	640	1,810	182.8	468	1,149	145.5	172	661	284.0	26.9	36.5	35.7
25-34	1,270	2,795	120.1	1,011	2,017	99.5	259	778	200.4	20.4	27.8	36.3
35-44	1,030	1,685	63.6	881	1,444	63.9	149	241	61.7	14.5	14.3	- 1.4
45-64	1,060	1,459	37.6	911	1,265	38.9	149	194	30.2	14.1	13.3	- 5.7
65 +	158	228	44.3	153	221	44.4	5	7	40.0	3.2	2.9	- 9.4
Total	4,620	9,060	96.1	3,811	6,951	82.4	809	2,109	160.7	17.5	23.3	77.3
WHITE FEMALES												
16-17	3,564	9,378	163.1	2,829	7,215	155.0	725	2,163	194.3	20.6	23.1	12.1
18-19	5,654	10,075	78.2	4,557	8,161	79.1	1,097	1,914	74.5	19.4	19.0	- 2.1
20-24	12,159	22,544	85.4	11,070	20,573	85.8	1,089	1,971	81.0	9.0	8.7	- 3.3
25-34	15,654	44,175	182.2	14,685	41,780	184.5	969	2,395	147.2	6.2	5.4	-12.9
35-44	17,093	32,941	92.7	16,330	31,970	95.8	763	971	27.3	4.5	2.9	-35.6
45-64	31,124	40,686	30.7	30,056	39,782	32.4	1,068	904	-15.4	3.4	2.2	-35.3
65 +	3,775	4,611	22.1	3,682	4,552	23.6	93	59	-36.6	2.5	1.3	-48.0
Total	89,023	164,410	84.7	83,209	154,033	85.1	5,814	10,377	78.5	6.5	6.3	- 3.1

TABLE 14

MONTANA

LABOR FORCE COMPOSITION PROJECTIONS

Age	Civilian Labor Force 1970	Civilian Labor Force 1982	Civilian Labor Force Percent Change 70-82	Employment 1970	Employment 1982	Employment Percent Change 70-82	Unemployment 1970	Unemployment 1982	Unemployment Percent Change 70-82	Unemployment Rate 1970	Unemployment Rate 1982	Unemployment Rate Percent Change 70-82
NON-WHITE FEMALES												
16-17	137	560	308.8	101	343	239.6	36	217	502.8	26.3	38.8	47.5
18-19	240	621	158.8	143	255	-78.3	97	366	277.3	40.4	58.9	45.8
20-24	383	1,065	178.1	313	761	143.1	70	304	334.3	18.3	28.5	55.7
25-34	654	1,621	147.9	581	1,472	153.4	73	149	104.1	11.2	9.2	-17.9
35-44	536	1,017	89.7	485	917	89.1	51	100	96.1	9.5	9.8	3.2
45-64	520	922	77.3	439	774	76.3	81	148	82.7	15.6	16.0	2.6
65 +	85	121	42.4	66	103	56.1	19	18	-5.3	22.4	14.9	-33.5
Total	2,555	5,927	132.0	2,128	4,625	117.3	427	1,302	204.9	16.7	21.9	31.1
TOTAL												
16-17	9,586	20,091	109.6	7,822	15,809	102.1	1,764	4,282	142.7	18.4	21.3	15.8
18-19	12,202	21,388	75.3	10,109	17,782	75.9	2,093	3,606	72.3	17.2	16.9	-1.7
20-24	29,729	52,777	77.5	26,640	47,304	77.6	3,089	5,473	77.2	10.4	10.4	0
25-34	51,803	110,810	113.9	49,061	104,992	114.0	2,742	5,818	112.2	5.3	5.2	-1.9
35-44	52,190	78,821	51.0	49,932	76,156	52.5	2,258	2,665	18.0	4.3	3.4	-20.9
45-64	93,580	103,553	10.7	89,951	100,641	11.9	3,629	2,912	-19.8	3.9	2.8	-28.2
65 +	11,659	12,476	7.0	11,093	12,157	9.6	466	319	-31.5	4.0	2.6	-35.0
Total	260,649	399,916	53.4	244,608	374,841	53.2	16,041	25,075	56.3	6.2	6.3	1.6

TABLE 15

BILLINGS SMSA

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LABOR FORCE: FISCAL YEAR 1982

	Number	Percent
Total Population	110,673	100.0
Male Population	53,311	48.2
Female Population	57,362	51.8
White Population	108,343	97.9
Nonwhite Population	2,330	2.1
Total Civilian Labor Force	61,600	100.0
Male Labor Force	33,632	54.6
Female Labor Force	27,968	45.4
White Labor Force	60,640	98.4
Nonwhite Labor Force	960	1.6
Total Employment	58,773	100.0
Male Employment	32,345	55.0
Female Employment	26,428	45.0
White Employment	57,953	98.6
Nonwhite Employment	820	1.4
Total Unemployment	2,827	100.0
Male Unemployment	1,287	45.5
Female Unemployment	1,540	54.5
White Unemployment	2,687	95.0
Nonwhite Unemployment	140	5.0
Total Unemployment Rate	4.59%	
Male Unemployment Rate	3.8	
Female Unemployment Rate	5.5	
White Unemployment Rate	4.4	
Nonwhite Unemployment	14.6	

TABLE 16

BILLINGS SMSA

LABOR FORCE COMPOSITION PROJECTIONS

Age	Civilian Labor Force			Employment			Unemployment			Unemployment Rate		
	1970	1982	Percent Change 70-82	1970	1982	Percent Change 70-82	1970	1982	Percent Change 70-82	1970	1982	Percent Change 70-82
WHITE-MALES												
16-17	809	1,765	118.2	638	1,462	129.1	171	303	77.2	21.1	17.2	-18.5
18-19	835	1,760	110.8	691	1,569	127.1	144	191	32.6	17.2	10.8	-37.2
20-24	2,349	4,492	91.2	2,124	4,214	98.4	225	278	23.6	9.6	6.2	-35.4
25-34	4,744	8,433	77.8	4,589	8,239	79.5	155	194	25.2	3.3	2.3	-30.3
35-44	4,652	6,180	32.8	4,538	6,089	34.2	114	91	-20.2	2.5	1.5	-40.0
45-64	7,505	9,408	25.4	7,229	9,224	27.6	276	184	-33.3	3.7	2.0	-45.9
65 +	719	1,001	39.2	700	988	41.1	19	13	-31.6	2.6	1.3	-50.0
Total	21,613	33,039	52.9	20,509	31,785	55.0	1,104	1,254	13.6	5.1	3.8	-25.5
NON-WHITE MALES												
16-17	14	49	250.0	14	49	250.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
18-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20-24	46	64	39.1	41	57	39.0	5	7	40.0	10.9	11.6	6.4
25-34	93	280	201.1	85	254	196.8	8	26	225.0	8.6	9.2	7.0
35-44	29	100	244.8	29	100	244.8	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45-64	48	84	75.0	48	84	75.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65 +	21	16	23.8	21	16	23.8	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	251	593	136.3	238	560	135.3	13	33	153.8	5.2	5.6	7.7
WHITE FEMALES												
16-17	522	1,477	183.0	354	1,046	195.5	168	431	156.5	32.2	29.2	-9.3
18-19	1,009	1,584	57.0	812	1,339	64.9	197	245	24.4	19.5	15.5	-20.5
20-24	1,923	3,980	107.0	1,771	3,731	110.7	152	249	63.8	7.9	6.3	-20.3
25-34	2,384	7,976	234.6	2,269	7,703	239.5	115	273	137.4	4.8	3.4	-29.2
35-44	2,555	5,160	119.0	2,439	5,035	106.4	116	125	7.8	4.5	2.4	-46.7
45-64	4,215	6,829	62.0	4,094	6,726	64.3	121	103	-14.9	2.9	1.5	-48.3
65 +	382	595	55.8	372	588	58.1	10	7	-30.0	2.6	1.1	-57.7
Total	12,990	27,601	112.5	12,111	26,168	116.1	879	1,433	63.0	6.8	5.2	23.5

TABLE 16 (Cont.)

BILLINGS SMSA

LABOR FORCE COMPOSITION PROJECTIONS

Age	Civilian Labor Force 1970	Civilian Labor Force 1982	Civilian Labor Force Percent Change 70-82	Employment 1970	Employment 1982	Employment Percent Change 70-82	Unemployment 1970	Unemployment 1982	Unemployment Percent Change 70-82	Unemployment Rate 1970	Unemployment Rate 1982	Unemployment Rate Percent Change 70-82
NON-WHITE FEMALES												
16-17	9	50	*455.6*	5	15	*200.0*	4	35	*775.0*	*44.4*	*69.8*	*57.2*
18-19	4	15	*275.0*	4	15	*275.0*	0	0	*0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0*
20-24	26	66	*153.8*	26	66	*153.8*	0	0	*0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0*
25-34	36	90	*150.0*	19	53	*178.9*	17	37	*117.6*	*47.2*	*41.2*	*12.7*
35-44	13	53	*307.7*	9	35	*288.9*	4	18	*350.0*	*30.8*	*33.8*	*9.7*
45-64	48	88	*83.3*	39	71	*82.1*	9	17	*88.9*	*18.8*	*19.3*	*2.7*
65 +	6	5	*16.7*	6	5	*16.7*	0	0	*0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0*
Total	142	367	*158.5*	108	260	*140.7*	34	107	*214.7*	*23.9*	*29.2*	*22.2*
TOTAL												
16-17	1,354	3,341	*146.8*	1,011	2,572	*154.4*	343	769	*124.2*	*25.3*	*23.0*	*- 9.1*
18-19	1,848	3,359	*81.8*	1,507	2,923	*94.0*	341	436	*27.9*	*18.5*	*13.0*	*-29.7*
20-24	4,344	8,602	*98.0*	3,962	8,068	*103.6*	382	534	*38.8*	*8.8*	*6.2*	*-29.5*
25-34	7,257	16,779	*131.2*	6,962	16,249	*133.4*	295	530	*79.7*	*4.1*	*3.2*	*-22.0*
35-44	7,249	11,493	*58.5*	7,015	11,259	*60.5*	234	234	*0*	*3.2*	*2.0*	*-37.5*
45-64	11,816	16,409	*38.9*	11,410	16,105	*41.1*	406	304	*25.1*	*3.4*	*1.9*	*-44.1*
65 +	1,128	1,617	*43.4*	1,099	1,597	*45.3*	29	20	*-39.0*	*2.6*	*1.2*	*-53.8*
Total	34,996	61,600	*76.0*	32,966	58,773	*78.3*	2,030	2,827	*39.3*	*5.8*	*4.6*	*-20.7*

TABLE 17

GREAT FALLS SMSA

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LABOR FORCE: FISCAL YEAR 1982

	Number	Percent
Total Population	79,188	100.0
Male Population	36,132	45.6
Female Population	43,056	54.4
White Population	75,765	95.7
Nonwhite Population	3,423	4.3
Total Civilian Labor Force	35,354	100.0
Male Labor Force	18,404	52.1
Female Labor Force	16,950	47.9
White Labor Force	34,253	96.9
Nonwhite Labor Force	1,101	3.1
Total Employment	32,777	100.0
Male Employment	17,358	53.0
Female Employment	15,419	47.0
White Employment	32,041	97.7
Nonwhite Employment	736	2.3
Total Unemployment	2,577	100.0
Male Unemployment	1,046	40.6
Female Unemployment	1,531	59.4
White Unemployment	2,212	85.8
Nonwhite Unemployment	365	14.2

Total Unemployment Rate	7.29%
Male Unemployment Rate	5.7
Female Unemployment Rate	9.0
White Unemployment Rate	6.5
Nonwhite Unemployment Rate	33.1

TABLE 18

GREAT FALLS SMSA

LABOR FORCE COMPOSITION PROJECTIONS

Age	Civilian Labor Force			Employment			Unemployment			Unemployment Rate		
	1970	1982	Percent Change 70-82	1970	1982	Percent Change 70-82	1970	1982	Percent Change 70-82	1970	1982	Percent Change 70-82
WHITE-MALES												
16-17	604	879	45.5	471	686	45.6	133	193	45.1	22.0	21.9	- .5
18-19	532	1,106	107.9	460	991	115.4	72	115	59.7	13.5	10.4	-23.0
20-24	1,596	3,727	133.5	1,440	3,438	138.8	156	289	85.3	9.8	7.7	-21.4
25-34	3,886	4,066	4.6	3,759	3,951	5.1	127	115	-9.4	3.3	2.8	-15.2
35-44	3,715	2,978	19.8	3,596	2,908	19.1	119	70	-41.2	3.2	2.4	-25.0
45-64	6,006	4,687	-22.0	3,772	4,568	21.1	234	119	-49.1	3.9	2.5	-35.9
65 +	506	405	-20.0	478	391	-18.2	28	14	-50.0	5.5	3.4	-38.2
Total	16,845	17,848	6.0	15,976	16,933	6.0	869	915	5.3	5.2	5.1	- 1.9
NON-WHITE MALES												
16-17	17	67	294.1	8	30	275.0	9	37	31.1	52.9	56.2	6.2
18-19	13	15	15.4	9	10	11.1	4	5	25.0	30.8	31.4	1.9
20-24	36	97	169.4	18	44	144.4	18	53	194.4	50.0	55.0	10.0
25-34	99	196	98.0	90	176	95.6	9	20	122.2	9.1	10.0	9.9
35-44	65	103	58.5	61	98	60.7	4	5	25.0	6.2	4.9	-21.0
45-64	85	78	-8.2	70	67	- 4.3	15	11	26.7	17.6	13.5	-23.3
65 +	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	315	556	76.5	256	425	66.0	59	131	122.0	18.7	23.6	26.2
WHITE FEMALES												
16-17	316	735	132.6	268	598	123.1	48	137	185.4	15.2	18.7	23.0
18-19	660	1,061	60.8	482	752	56.0	178	309	73.6	27.0	29.1	7.8
20-24	1,764	3,037	72.2	1,566	2,671	70.6	198	366	84.8	11.2	12.1	8.0
25-34	2,234	4,416	97.7	2,112	4,183	98.1	122	233	91.0	5.5	5.3	- 3.6
35-44	2,220	3,272	47.4	2,103	3,147	49.6	117	125	6.8	5.3	3.8	-28.3
45-64	3,155	3,553	12.6	3,000	3,429	14.3	155	124	20.0	4.9	3.5	-28.6
65 +	333	331	- .6	328	328	0	5	3	40.0	1.5	.9	-40.0
Total	10,682	16,405		9,859	15,108	53.2	823	1,297	57.6	7.7	7.9	2.6

TABLE 18 (Cont.)

GREAT FALLS SMSA

LABOR FORCE COMPOSITION PROJECTIONS

Age	Civilian Labor Force			Employment			Unemployment			Unemployment Rate		
	1970	1982	Percent Change 70-82	1970	1982	Percent Change 70-82	1970	1982	Percent Change 70-82	1970	1982	Percent Change 70-82
NON-WHITE FEMALES												
16-17	20	51	*155.0*	14	22	*57.1*	6	29	*383.3*	*30.0*	*57.3*	*91.0*
18-19	40	64	*60.0*	21	6	*71.4*	19	58	*205.3*	*47.5*	*89.6*	*88.6*
20-24	38	59	*55.3*	19	0	*100.0*	19	59	*210.5*	*50.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
25-34	71	221	*211.3*	59	181	*206.8*	12	40	*233.3*	*16.9*	*18.0*	*6.5*
35-44	51	67	*31.4*	33	35	*6.1*	18	32	*77.8*	*35.3*	*47.2*	*33.7*
45-64	33	77	*133.3*	28	61	*117.9*	5	16	*220.0*	*15.2*	*20.1*	*32.2*
65 +	6	6	*0*	6	0	*100.0*	0	0	*0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0*
Total	259	545	*110.4*	180	311	*72.8*	79	234	*196.2*	*30.5*	*42.9*	*40.7*
TOTAL												
16-17	957	1,732	*80.9*	761	1,336	*75.6*	196	396	*102.0*	*20.5*	*22.9*	*11.7*
18-19	1,245	2,246	*80.4*	972	1,759	*81.0*	273	487	*78.4*	*21.9*	*21.7*	*- .9*
20-24	3,434	6,920	*101.5*	3,043	6,153	*102.2*	391	767	*96.2*	*11.4*	*11.1*	*- 3.5*
25-34	6,290	8,899	*41.5*	6,020	8,491	*41.0*	270	408	*51.1*	*4.3*	*4.6*	*7.0*
35-44	6,051	6,420	*6.1*	5,793	6,188	*6.8*	258	232	*-10.1*	*4.3*	*3.6*	*-16.3*
45-64	9,279	8,395	*-9.5*	8,870	8,125	*- 8.4*	409	270	*-34.0*	*4.4*	*3.2*	*-27.3*
65 +	845	742	*-12.2*	812	725	*-10.7*	33	17	*-48.5*	*3.9*	*2.3*	*-41.0*
Total	28,101	35,354	*25.8*	26,271	32,777	*24.8*	1,830	2,577	*40.8*	*6.5*	*7.3*	*12.3*

TABLE 19

RURAL CEP AREA

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LABOR FORCE: FISCAL YEAR 1982

	Number	Percent
Total Population	110,372	100.0
Male Population	54,609	49.5
Female Population	55,763	50.5
White Population	108,334	98.1
Nonwhite Population	2,038	1.9
Total Civilian Labor Force	59,572	100.0
Male Labor Force	33,142	55.6
Female Labor Force	26,430	44.4
White Labor Force	58,737	98.6
Nonwhite Labor Force	835	1.4
Total Employment	55,295	100.0
Male Employment	31,180	56.4
Female Employment	24,115	43.6
White Employment	54,623	98.8
Nonwhite Employment	672	1.2
Total Unemployment	4,277	100.0
Male Unemployment	1,962	45.9
Female Unemployment	2,315	54.1
White Unemployment	4,114	96.2
Nonwhite Unemployment	163	3.8

Total Unemployment Rate	7.18%
Male Unemployment Rate	5.9 %
Female Unemployment Rate	8.8 %
White Unemployment Rate	7.0 %
Nonwhite Unemployment Rate	19.5 %

TABLE 20

BALANCE-OF-STATE

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LABOR FORCE: FISCAL YEAR 1982

	Number	Percent
Total Population	701,820	100.0
Male Population	346,516	49.4
Female Population	355,304	50.6
White Population	663,982	94.6
Nonwhite Population	37,838	5.4
Total Civilian Labor Force	340,344	100.0
Male Labor Force	196,437	57.7
Female Labor Force	143,907	42.3
White Labor Force	326,192	95.8
Nonwhite Labor Force	14,152	4.2
Total Employment	319,546	100.0
Male Employment	185,003	57.9
Female Employment	134,543	42.1
White Employment	308,642	96.6
Nonwhite Employment	10,904	3.4
Total Unemployment	20,798	100.0
Male Unemployment	11,434	55.0
Female Unemployment	9,364	45.0
White Unemployment	17,550	84.4
Nonwhite Unemployment	3,248	15.6

Total Unemployment Rate	6.11%
Male Unemployment Rate	5.8 %
Female Unemployment Rate	6.5 %
White Unemployment Rate	5.4 %
Nonwhite Unemployment Rate	22.9 %

INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT 1985

The forecast employment in 1985 of 417,482 represents a thirty-two percent increase in the number of jobs over the 1976 employment figure of 314,841. To facilitate accurate forecasting and comparison it is necessary to classify industries by service or goods producing. Goods producing deals with goods produced for consumption and includes the following major divisions: agriculture, mining, manufacturing, and contract construction. Service producing include the major divisions of: trade, services, government, transportation, communications and public utilities, and finance, insurance and real estate.

By 1985, both goods and service producing industries will grow by substantial amounts, twenty-four percent for goods and thirty-six percent for service. The service segment will be approximately two and one-half times larger than the goods producing. Although Montana is considered a resource state, most Montana jobs are in the service area. The growth in goods producing jobs should cause a larger growth in service jobs due to the increased demand for services created by those employed in goods producing.

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND FISHERIES

Agricultural employment shows little growth but indicates a leveling-off of the decline experienced in the sixties. This area remains Montana's largest export industry and provided employment for 39,754 in 1976 and projected 39,838 in 1985. Opportunities for employment will be replacement rather than expansion related. Enviromental decisions will to some degree effect opportunities in the forestry and fishery areas, but no substantial growth is expected.

MINING

Energy development of Montana's coal, gas, and oil resources will add a significant number of jobs in this area. As increased pressure to become energy self-sufficient is felt so should jobs increase as is seen in a three-hundred-twenty percent increase in coal and a sixty-five percent increase in oil and gas. The current import related slow downs in the metallic mining industry seems to have leveled off. Mining has been important in both the political and industrial development of Montana, and will remain so and even have some influence on national politics with regards to energy. Employment levels in 1976 were estimated at 6,630 and showed a significant increase of sixty-two percent to 10,710 by 1985.

CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION

The demand for new housing and energy related large scale projects such as Colstrip #3 and #4 will keep employment opportunities in this area expanding. Construction employment is subject to extreme seasonal fluctuations so it may vary greatly throughout the year. Employment is projected to be 34,722 by 1985, a fifty percent increase over the 1976 figure at 23,136.

MANUFACTURING

Manufacturing represents a small percent of total employment and shows a moderate growth at twenty-two percent from 1976 to 1985. The majority of manufacturing employment is in lumber and woods, food products, and primary metals. The thirty-one percent growth in lumber and woods can be directly related to demand for housing. Foreign competition will still affect primary metals but

it will show some gains over 1976 figures. Durable goods will account for 20,489 and non-durable 9,922 by 1985.

TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS, AND PUBLIC UTILITIES

All areas in this division will experience growth during this time. Transportation shows growth in railroads and local transit. As petroleum costs rise the importance of mass transit and rail shipping will increase and employment will likewise increase. The sixty-nine percent increase in communications and public utilities will add about 5,800 jobs in this area. The greatest single cause can be attributed to energy development.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE

An increase of 25,000 workers should occur in wholesale and retail trade, Montana's second largest division. Wholesale accounts for seventeen percent and will experience a twenty-eight percent increase between 1976 and 1985. Retail is eighty-three percent and will grow thirty-four percent in this time. Eating and drinking establishments, auto dealers, gas stations, and general merchandise will employ the largest portion of this industry. Employment opportunities should remain high in this area.

FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE

This industry is influenced mostly by population and the effect of population growth is readily seen in the forty-five percent increase experienced in finance, insurance, and real estate. This will account for an increase of 5,500 new jobs.

SERVICES

Montana's largest division will provide jobs for 130,008 workers in 1985. This forty percent increase adds 37,045 jobs to the 1974 level. The industries in this sector are hotels and lodging, personal services, business services, auto repair, entertainment, medical, legal, educational, museums, nonprofit and miscellaneous services. Growth will be experienced in all segments at this division. Increased population growth and greater societal demand will be the cause for this growth.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

This division accounts for only those jobs which cannot be classified in any other industrial classification. It is expected to grow twenty-seven percent to 22,625 jobs by 1985. The majority of this growth will be at the state and local level.

TABLE 21

DISTRIBUTION OF GOODS - PRODUCING AND SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES 1976- 1985

	1976 Employ-ment	Per-cent	1985 Employ-ment	Per-cent	1976-1985 Net Change
TOTAL, ALL INDUSTRIES	314,841	100.0	417,482	100.0	102,641
Goods Producing Industries	87,649	27.8	108,861	26.1	21,212
Ag. Production	32,926	10.5	33,018	7.9	92
Mining	6,630	2.1	10,710	2.6	4,080
Contract Construction	23,136	7.4	34,722	8.3	11,586
Manufacturing	24,957	7.9	30,411	7.3	5,454
Service Producing Industries	227,192	72.2	308,621	73.9	81,429
Ag. Services, Forestry, Fisheries	6,828	2.2	6,820	1.6	-8
Trans., Coom., & Pub. Utilites	21,387	6.8	30,400	7.3	9,013
Wholesale & Retail Trade	75,909	24.1	100,899	24.2	24,990
Fin., Ins., & Real Estate	12,319	3.9	17,869	4.3	5,550
Services	92,963	29.5	130,008	31.1	37,045
Government	17,786	5.7	22,625	5.4	4,839

TABLE 22

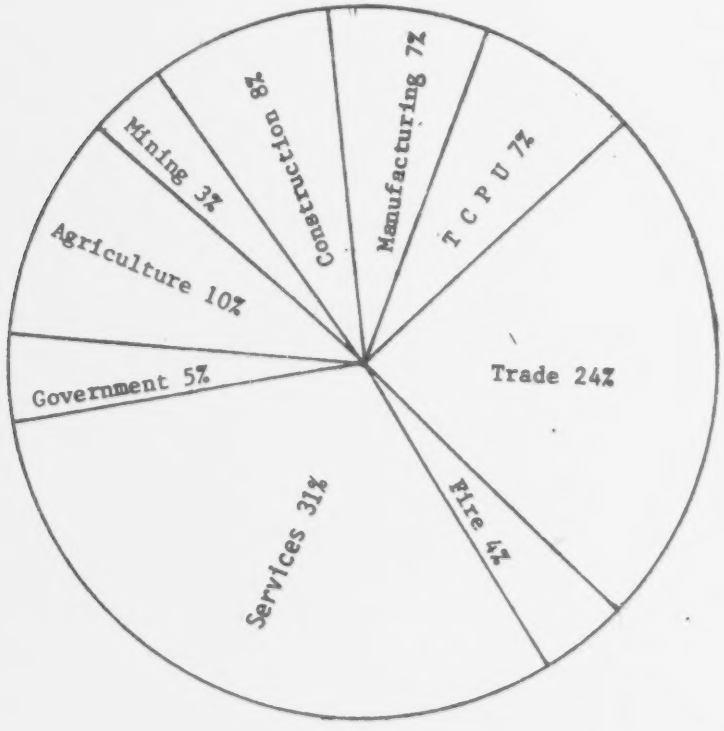
MONTANA EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR DIVISION
1970, 1976, AND PROJECTED 1985

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT		
	1970	1976	1985
TOTAL, ALL INDUSTRIES	254.7	314.8	417.5
Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries	34.3	39.8	39.8
Mining	6.7	6.6	10.7
Construction	18.1	23.1	34.7
Manufacturing	24.7	25.0	30.4
Durable Goods	15.8	16.2	20.5
Nondurable Goods	8.9	8.8	9.9
Transportation, Communication, & Public Utilities	18.5	21.4	30.4
Trade	57.1	75.9	100.9
Wholesale	10.4	13.5	17.3
Retail	46.7	62.4	83.6
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	9.3	12.3	17.9
Services	71.8	93.0	130.0
Public Administration	14.2	17.8	22.6

TABLE 23

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT
BY MAJOR DIVISION

INDUSTRY	PROJECTED 1985 EMPLOYMENT
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES	417,482
Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries	39,838
Mining	10,710
Construction	34,722
Manufacturing	30,411
Trans., Comm., & Public Utilities	30,400
Wholesale & Retail Trade	100,899
Fin., Ins., & Real Estate	17,869
Services	130,008
Government 1/	22,625



1/ Includes those workers engaged in activities unique to government.

EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION: 1985

Total employment for all occupations is projected at 417,380 for 1985. This is a 32.6 percent increase over total employment for 1976. Three of the nine major occupational groups make up nearly 50 percent of the total employment. The three groups are; Professional, Technical and Kindred workers with projected employment of 62,170, Clerical workers with 62,750, and Service workers with 66,430. Three selected occupations under clerical workers are expected to grow by more than 100 percent. Medical secretaries have a projected percent change of 115.4, Teacher Aides have a 116.6% change, and miscellaneous clerk workers show projected growth of 109.3%. Blasters and Rail Vehicle operators both register projected growth of over 100%, with 123.8% and 126.0% respectively.

Blue collar employment is projected to increase slightly by 1985. The reason for the increase in blue collar workers would be mostly due to the increase in craft and kindred workers. While blue collar workers are projected to make up 28% of total employment, white collar workers are projected to make up 48.4% of total employment. Most selected industries under white collar employment have projected growth, with sales workers being one sector under white collar industries showing negative growth in projected employment.

Annual Average Job Openings are projected at 23,770 for the period 1976-1985. Forty-eight percent of these openings are due to growth. The other fifty-two percent are openings due to separations. Most of the growth appears in white collar employment and service workers reflecting a technically oriented economy with continued expansion in the service producing industries.

PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS

Projected employment in professional occupations is 62,170. This is a 34.5% increase in professional employment over the period from 1976 through 1985. Professional occupations deal with theoretical or practical aspects of such fields as science, engineering, technical work, art, education, medicine, law, and business relations. Most of these occupations require substantial education preparation, usually at the university level. Technical positions require knowledge of scientific, engineering, mathematical, computer programming, and draft design principles acquired by training through technical institutions, junior colleges, post high school courses, on-the-job training, or experience.

Selected occupations in the professional field with more than 100 annual average job openings include elementary school teachers with 735. Secondary school teachers are projected as having 264, and there are 269 job openings for registered nurses. Other occupations with over 100 job openings include clergy, accountants, and preschool teachers. The selected occupation under professional occupations with the highest projected growth rate is optometrists with 91.6% change. Some other selected occupations with high, projected growth rates include Podiatrists with an 81.4% change, preschool teachers with 79.7% change, and Urban and Regional Planners with a 73.4% projected growth rate.

MANAGERS AND OFFICIALS

Employment in this occupational group is projected to increase by 34.6% by 1985. Employment in 1976 for this group was 40,780 and could reach 54,900 in 1985. Managers and officials will make up 13.2% of Montana's total employment. This occupational group includes persons concerned with policy making, planning, organizing, staffing, directing and/or controlling activities that are common to many types of organizations as well as activities that require a knowledge of management and operation of a given organization. Employers increasingly require beginning managers to have a college degree. A bachelors degree in accounting, economics, or finance is desired by some employers. Other firms seek applicants having technical training in engineering, science, or mathematics. Still others train liberal arts graduates on the job. Advancement to a high-level management job often occurs after several years of progressively more responsible work experience.

Managers, Officials, and Proprietors will have 3,400 job openings by 1985. About 1,800 of these openings will be due to separations, while 1,600 will be openings due to growth. Administrators and top management officials should fill approximately 1,000 of the openings, while 2,400 openings will be in other manager and official selected occupations. Some selected occupations having more than 100 annual average job openings include bank and financial managers, with 232 openings by 1985, and Restaurant, Cafe and Bar Managers with 210 annual average job openings. Sales managers, administrators, school administrators and office managers were other selected occupations with projected annual average job openings of over 100.

SALES WORKERS

Sales workers will make up only 5.3% of Montana's total employment number. Sales will employ 22,140 persons compared to 16,990 in 1976. This is an increase of 30.3%. In this major occupational group, there are 1,270 projected annual average job openings. Nearly 55% of these openings are due to separations from jobs, while the other 45% are due to growth.

SALES WORKERS (Cont.)

In this major occupational group, the occupations include those concerned with selling goods and/or services. The minimum educational requirements for sales careers vary widely. Some sales positions require no formal education, while others specify a college degree in a technical or scientific field. Even for routine sales jobs, however, a high school diploma is an asset for the beginner. Training for some sales jobs, such as those in retail stores, is usually received on the job. Some persons combine on-the-job training with courses offered by manufacturers or local educational institutions.

Two selected occupations in the sales area with projected annual average job openings of greater than 100 include insurance agents and real estate agents, each with projected openings of 107 and 145 respectively. A selected occupation with a negative growth rate is the newspaper carrier and vendor, having 404 employed persons in 1976 and 343 employed by 1985.

CLERICAL WORKERS

There were 44,670 clerical workers in 1976. This number is projected at 62,570 by 1985, meaning a 40.5% increase. The annual average rate of growth would be 4.5%, and projected to employ 15% of Montana's employed workers. Clerical workers include stenographers, office machine operators, typists, secretaries, and other clerical workers. The work includes preparing, transcribing, transferring, systemizing and preserving communications and records. Clerical workers are also involved in planning, coordinating or expediting production and the flow of work and workers involved in clerical work. Most clerical jobs require a high school diploma and most business courses are regarded as good qualifications.

Annual average job openings are projected at 3,780 by 1985 in clerical occupations. Over 2,000 of these openings are due to growth while the remainder of nearly 1,700 are due to separations. The greatest number of openings in selected occuaptions are for secretaries. These are 870 projected openings in this area. Other selected clerical occupations with over 100 openings include bookkeepers with 491 openings, cashiers with 313 and teacher aides with 211. Receptionists, counter clerks, and typists are all projected at having between 100 and 200 openings.

Medical secretaries and teacher aides have projected growth rates of over 100%. Billing clerks and meter readers both have approximately 80% projected growth rates. On the other hand, there are six selected occupations showing negative growth rates through 1985. They include stenographers, keypunch operators, mail carriers, postal clerks, telegraph operators, and enumerators and interviewers.

CRAFTS & KINDRED WORKERS

Selected occupations in this major group include, construction workers, metalworkers, mechanics, printers, and transportation and public utilities. Most of the workers learn their trades through planned apprenticeship training or through informal on the job training. Others learn a skilled trade in vocational, trade, or technical schools. Training and experience in the armed forces may be of help in many of these jobs. A high school education and a high degree of aptitude are required by most employers. Employment of 55,740 is projected for this major occupational group in 1985, compared to 39,470 in 1976. This gives a 41.2% rate of growth over the nine year period.

Annual average job openings totaled 3,060 for crafts and kindred workers. Separations accounted for 1,250 openings, while 1,810 openings were due to growth. Of all crafts, the cement and concrete finishers are projected to have the highest growth rate with 92.7% change. Structural metal workers have a growth rate of 87.5%, while ari conditioning workers and bulldozer operators have projected increases of over 70%. Selected occupations showing negative growth rates include, blacksmiths, typesetters, locomotive engineers, and bakers. Craft and kindred workers occupation will account for 13.4% of Montana's total employment by 1985.

OPERATIVES

Projected employment in 1985 for this major occupational group is 41,060. This is an increase of nearly 9,000 since 1976, with a growth rate of only 27.8%. This is one of the lowest growth rates for a major occupational group in this study period. Although there is an overall low growth rate in operatives, two selected industries have increased employment of over 100%. Rail Vehicle Operators is projected to increase by 126%, while Blasters will in crease by 123.8%. Other selected occupations in this major group with high growth rates include Earth Drillers, Photographic Process Workers, and Railroad Brake Operators. All three of these groups will have increased employment of over 50%.

Operatives are classified as semiskilled workers. Most of them operate some type of machinery, equipment, or tool in performing their jobs. Some of the jobs require only brief on-the-job training. Even the jobs that require a higher degree of skill can be learned in a few months. The ability to learn jobs quickly is an important qualification for semiskilled workers. This major occupational group is projected to make up nearly 10% of Montana's total employment. By 1985, projected job openings will total 1,830 in this group. Of these openings, 54% of them are due to growth, while the other 46% are due to separations from jobs. Truck drivers have over 100% more job openings than any other selected occupation in this group with 271 annual average job openings. Bus drivers have a projected decrease in employment of 15.8% by 1985.

LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM

Laborers are needed in most all nonagricultural industries. Examples of laborers include, construction laborers, freight handlers, gardeners, stock handlers, logging workers, or in assisting crafts and trades. Much of the work that laborers perform involves tasks that require little special training. Brief instruction and a few hours of on-the-job training is all that is needed for most nonfarm laborer jobs. Freight and material handlers account for more laborer's employment than any other selected occupation in this group. Stock handlers and construction laborers are two other selected occupations which, when added to freight handlers, total to over 50% of Montana's total projected employment for laborers.

Laborer, with projected employment of 20,090 is the smallest occupational group. This gives a 3.2% annual average increase. Annual average job openings are projected to total 950. Almost 53% of these openings are due to growth. In this major group, the selected occupations with greater than 100 annual average job openings by 1985 included, construction laborers, freight handlers, gardeners, and stock handlers.

SERVICE WORKERS

Service workers include selected occupations such as, cleaning services, food services, health services, personal services, and protective services. These jobs require direct contact or close association with the public. Others require contact with the public while protecting them or their property. Training and skill requirements differ greatly among the different services. Some require college education, some vocational training, and others require no specific educational requirements.

This major occupational group, with projected employment of 66,430, is the largest major occupation. It also has the largest projected growth rate with a 42.0% increase. This may be an indication of the continued expansion in the service industry. Annual average job openings totaled 4,580, with about 48% of them due to growth in the service industry. Two-thirds of the service employment is projected to be made up of two different selected occupations. Cleaning services and food services have employment of 1,110 and 1,810 respectively. Some selected occupations in this major group with projected high growth rates include dental assistants with a 99.5% increase, lodging quarters cleaners with a 89.0% increase, and child care workers with a projected increase of 88.3%.

FARMERS & FARM WORKERS

Very little changes is projected for framers and farm workers between 1976 and 1985. With 32,130 employed persons in 1976, projected employment for 1985 is 32,100, which is only about a 0.1% decline in employment. While the growth rate for farm managers increases, employment for farm laborers shows a negative growth rate.

TABLE 24

MONTANA DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT
BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP
1976 AND PROJECTED 1985

MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	1976 EMPLOYMENT	1976 PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	PROJECTED 1985 EMPLOYMENT	PROJECTED 1985 PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	PERCENT CHANGE 1976-1985
TOTAL ALL OCCUPATIONS	314,750	100.0	417,380	100.0	32.6
WHITE COLLAR WORKERS	148,650	47.2	201,960	48.4	35.9
Professional, Technical and Kindred	46,210	14.7	62,170	14.9	34.5
Managers, Officials, and Proprietors	40,780	13.0	54,900	13.2	34.6
Sales Workers	16,990	5.4	22,140	5.3	30.3
Clerical Workers	44,670	14.2	62,750	15.0	40.5
BLUE COLLAR WORKERS	87,180	27.7	116,890	28.0	34.1
Craft and Kindred Workers	39,470	12.5	55,740	13.4	41.2
Operatives	32,120	10.2	41,060	9.8	27.8
Laborers, Except Farmers	15,590	5.0	20,090	4.8	28.9
SERVICE WORKERS	46,790	14.9	66,430	15.9	42.0
FARMERS AND FARM WORKERS	32,130	10.2	32,100	7.7	-0.1

TABLE 25

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT
BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP
1985

MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	PROJECTED EMPLOYMENT 1985
TOTAL ALL OCCUPATIONS	417,380
Professional, Technical, and Kindred	62,170
Managers, Officials, and Proprietors	54,900
Sales Workers	22,140
Clerical Workers	62,750
Craft and Kindred Workers	55,740
Operatives	41,060
Service Workers	66,430
Laborers, Except Farm	20,090
Farmers and Farm Workers	32,100

TABLE 26

MONTANA
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATIONAL CATAGORIES
1976-1985

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	1976	1985	PERCENT CHANGE
TOTAL ALL OCCUPATIONS	314,750	417,380	32.6
Professional, Technical and Kindred	46,210	62,170	34.5
Engineers, Technical	2,410	3,220	33.6
Life and Physical Scientist	1,480	1,830	23.4
Mathematical Specialist	70	90	33.3
Engineers, Science Tech.	2,850	3,870	35.8
Medical Workers, Exc. Tech.	6,300	9,440	49.8
Health Technology & Technician	1,420	2,040	43.1
Technicians, Exc. Health	1,010	1,370	35.0
Computer Specialist	440	590	36.3
Social Scientist	390	570	45.5
Teachers	15,200	20,700	36.1
Writers, Artists, Entertainers	3,040	4,090	34.7
Other Professional, Technical	11,600	14,380	23.9
Managers, Officials, Proprietors	40,780	54,900	34.6
Buyers, Sales, Loan Managers	5,270	8,151	54.8
Administrators, Public Inspectors	5,340	7,300	36.7
Other Managers, Officials, Props.	30,170	39,450	30.8
Sales Workers	16,990	22,140	30.3
Clerical Workers	44,670	62,750	40.5
Stenographers, Typists, Secretaries	12,320	17,680	43.6
Office Machine Operators	1,200	1,340	11.7
Other Clerical Workers	31,150	43,730	40.4
Craft & Kindred Workers	39,470	55,740	41.2
Construction Craft Workers	13,850	21,180	52.9
Blue Collar Worker Supvr., N.E.C.	3,810	5,310	39.3
Metalworking Craft Workers, Exc. Mec.	1,750	2,360	34.3
Mechanics, Repairer/Installers	11,980	16,180	35.1
Printing Trade Craft Workers	840	830	-1.2
Trans., P.U. Craft	2,030	3,080	51.6
Other Craft, Kindred Workers	5,210	6,820	30.8
Operatives	32,120	41,060	27.8
Operatives, Exc. Transport	20,080	26,190	30.4
Transport Equip. Operatives	12,040	14,880	23.5
Service Workers	46,790	66,430	42.0
Cleaning Service Workers	9,850	14,100	43.1
Food Service Workers	19,420	27,890	43.6
Health Service Workers	6,360	9,910	55.7
Personal Service Workers	6,480	8,960	38.4
Protective & Service Workers	2,860	4,170	46.1
Private Household Workers	1,860	1,410	-24.2
Laborers	15,590	20,090	28.9
Farmers & Farm Workers	32,130	32,100	-0.1
Farmers & Farm Managers	18,220	19,670	7.9
Farm Laborers, Farm Supvrs.	13,900	12,430	-10.6

TABLE 27
MONTANA TOTAL ANNUAL AVERAGE JOB OPENINGS
DUE TO GROWTH AND LABOR FORCE SEPARATIONS
BY SELECTED OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
1976-1985

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	OPENINGS DUE TO GROWTH	OPENINGS DUE TO SEPARATIONS	TOTAL OPENINGS	PERCENT OF TOTAL
TOTAL ALL OCCUPATIONS	11,400	12,360	23,770	100.0
Professional, Technical and Kindred	1,770	1,530	3,300	13.9
Engineers, Technical	90	40	130	0.6
Life and Physical Scientist	40	30	70	0.3
Mathematical Specialist	*	*	*	0.0
Engineers, Science Technician	100	50	160	0.7
Medical Workers, Exc. Tech.	350	240	590	2.5
Health Technology & Technicians	70	40	110	0.5
Technicians, Exc. Health	40	30	70	0.3
Computer Specialist	20	*	20	0.1
Social Scientists	20	10	30	0.1
Teachers	610	600	1,210	5.1
Writers, Artists, Entertainers	120	90	210	0.9
Other Professional, Technical	310	400	710	3.0
Managers, Officials, Proprietors	1,570	1,830	3,400	14.2
Buyers, Sales, Loan Managers	320	180	500	2.1
Administrators, Pub. Inspectors	220	280	500	2.1
Other Managers, Officials, Props	1,303	1,380	2,410	10.1
Sales Workers	570	700	1,270	5.3
Clerical Workers	2,010	1,770	3,780	15.9
Stenographers, Typists, Secretaries	600	500	1,100	4.6
Office Machine Operators	20	30	50	0.2
Other Clerical Workers	1,400	1,240	2,640	11.1
Craft & Kindred Workers	1,810	1,250	3,060	12.9
Construction Craft Workers	810	490	1,300	5.5
Blue Collar Worker Supvr., N.E.C.	170	130	300	1.3
Metalworking Craft Workers, Exc. Mec.	70	50	120	0.5
Mechanics, Repairers/Installers	470	320	790	3.3
Printing Trade Craft Workers	*	20	20	0.1
Trans., P.U. Craft	120	40	160	0.7
Other Craft, Kindred Workers	180	190	370	1.6
Operatives	990	840	1,830	7.7
Operatives, Exc. Transport	680	560	1,240	5.2
Transport Equip. Operatives	310	280	590	2.5
Service Workers	2,180	2,400	4,580	19.3
Cleaning Service Workers	470	640	1,110	4.7
Food Service Workers	940	870	1,810	7.6
Health Service Workers	390	300	690	2.9
Personal Service Workers	280	370	650	2.7
Protective & Service Workers	150	130	280	1.2
Private Household Workers	-50	90	40	0.2
Laborers, Except Farm	500	450	950	4.0
Farmers & Farm Workers	*	1,590	1,590	6.7
Farmer & Farm Workers	160	1,140	1,300	5.5
Farm Laborers, Farm Supvrs.	-160	460	300	1.3

* Denotes occupation with annual average openings of less than 10.

TABLE 28

SELECTED OCCUPATIONS HAVING
HIGH GROWTH RATES IN MONTANA
1976-1985 (Cont.)

Occupation	Total Employment 1976	1985	Percent Change
Craft and Kindred Workers			
Household Appliance Mechanic	528	874	65.5
Office Machine Repairs	222	422	90.1
Electric Power Line Installer, Repairs	437	858	96.3
Glaziers	136	216	58.8
Opticians, Lens Grinder, Polishers	278	512	84.2
Operatives			
Blasters	80	179	123.8
Drillers, Earth	644	980	52.2
Photographic Process Workers	178	292	64.0
Rail Vehicle Operators	131	296	126.0
Railroad Brake Operators	508	779	53.4
Service Workers			
Lodging Quarters Cleaning, exc. Private	1,349	2,550	89.0
Building Interior Cleaners, nec.	3,334	5,154	54.6
Food Counter, Fountain Workers	1,274	2,048	60.8
Dental Assistants	397	792	99.5
Health Aides, exc. Nursing	673	1,196	77.7
Practical Nurses	1,384	2,272	64.2
Child Care Workers, exc. Private	1,990	3,748	88.3
Guards	807	1,221	51.3
Police & Detectives	1,158	1,776	52.5
Farmers and Farm Workers			
Farm Managers	860	2,015	134.3

TABLE 29

SELECTED OCCUPATIONS HAVING
HIGH GROWTH RATES IN MONTANA

1976-1985

Occupation	Total Employment 1976	1985	Percent Change
Professional, Technical, Kindred			
Chiropractors	90	137	52.2
Dentist	471	728	54.6
Optometrists	414	793	91.6
Podiatrists	129	234	81.4
Therapists	535	876	63.7
Veterinarians	105	167	59.0
Clinical Lab Technician	619	934	50.9
Radiologic Technician	306	482	57.5
Airplane Pilots	195	311	59.5
Urban & Regional Planners	64	111	73.4
Elementary School Teachers	6,387	10,144	58.8
Preschool, Kindergarten	838	1,506	79.7
Atheletes & Kindred Workers	231	324	56.7
Architects	216	325	50.5
Clergy	1,032	1,580	53.1
Religous, except Clergy	222	341	53.6
Managers, Official, Proprietors			
Bank, Financial Managers	2,073	3,523	70.0
Buyer, Wholesale, Retail	395	615	55.7
School Administrator elem,secondary	1,379	2,318	68.1
Managers, Superintendents, Buildings	398	601	51.0
Railroad Conductors	385	665	72.7
Clerical Workers			
Secretaries, Legal	388	590	52.1
Secretaries, Medical	240	517	115.4
Secretaries, other	8,692	13,153	51.3
Billings Clerk	397	721	81.6
Meter Reader, Utilities	131	238	81.7
Teachers Aides, exc. Monitors	1,203	2,606	116.6
Miscellaneous Clek Workers	2,933	6,139	109.3
Craft and Kindred Workers			
Carpenters and Apprentices	5,767	8,770	52.1
Bulldozer Operators	798	1,361	70.6
Cement & Concrete Finishers	136	262	92.7
Electricians & Apprentices	1,850	2,881	55.7
Plumbers, Pipefitters	1,336	2,061	54.3
Structual Metal Craft Workers	240	450	87.5
Air Cond.,Heating, Refrig. Mechanic	345	487	75.4

TABLE 29

SELECTED OCCUPATIONS HAVING
NEGATIVE GROWTH RATE IN MONYANA
1976-1985

Professional, Technical, Kindred	Total Employment 1976	1985	Percent Change
Atmospheric, Space Scientist	241	224	-7.1
Farm Management Advisors	105	55	-47.6
Research Workers, nec.	439	350	-20.3
College & University teachers	2,232	1,769	-20.7
Manager, Official, Proprietors			
Postmasters and Mail Supervisors	296	227	-23.3
School Administrators, College	302	266	-10.9
Officials of Lodges, Unions	275	180	-34.5
Sales Workers			
Newspaper Carrier & Vendor	404	343	-15.1
Clerical Workers			
Stenographers	766	573	-25.2
Keypunch Operators	498	392	-21.3
Mail Carriers, Post Office	777	648	-16.6
Postal Clerks	831	616	-25.9
Telegraph Operators	207	168	-18.8
Enumerators & Interviewers	602	395	-65.6
Crafts and Kindred Workers			
Blacksmiths	43	25	-41.9
Compositors and Typesetters	528	474	-10.2
Locomotive Engineer Helpers	75	64	-14.7
Bakers	388	387	-0.3
Operatives			
Grinding Machine Operatives	63	55	12.7
Clothing Ironers & Pressers	310	286	-7.7
Filer, Polisher, Sander, Buffer	150	146	-2.7
Bus Drivers	1,547	1,302	-15.8
Taxicab Drivers, Chaurreurs	233	228	-2.2
Service Workers			
Baggage Porter & Bellhops	77	40	-48.1
Barbers	577	481	16.6
Elevator Operators	72	67	-6.9
Childcare Workers, Private	1,297	1,007	-22.4
Housekeepers, Private	170	109	-35.9
Farmers and Farm Workers			
Farm Laborers, Wage Workers	12,042	10,020	-16.8

TABLE 30

MONTANA
ANNUAL AVERAGE JOB OPENINGS
1976-1985

MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	TOTAL	OPENINGS DUE TO GROWTH	OPENINGS DUE TO SEPARATIONS
Total All Occupations	23,770	11,400	12,360
White-Collar Worker	11,750	5,920	5,830
Prof., Technical, and Kindred	3,300	1,770	1,530
Managers, Officials, and Propr.	3,400	1,570	1,830
Sales Workers	1,270	570	700
Clerical Workers	3,780	2,010	1,770
Blue-Collar Workers	5,840	3,300	2,540
Craft and Kindred Workers	3,060	1,810	1,250
Operatives	1,830	990	840
Nonfarm Laborers	950	500	450
Service Workers	4,580	2,180	2,400
Farmers and Farm Workers	1,590	0	1,590

TABLE 31

SELECTED OCCUPATIONS IN MONTANA

HAVING ANNUAL AVERAGE OPENINGS GREATER THAN 100

Occupation	Annual Average Openings
Professional, Technical, Kindred	
Registered Nurses	269
Elementary School Teachers	735
Preschool, Kindergarten	112
Secondary School Teachers	264
Accountants	179
Clergy	116
Managers, Officials, Proprietors	
Bank, Financial Managers	232
Sales Manager, Retail Trade	107
Officials, Administrators, Public	152
School Admins. Elementary, Secondary	158
Office Managers, nec.	158
Restaurants, Cafe, Bar Managers	210
Sales Workers	
Insurance Agents, Brokers, etc.	107
Real Estate Agents, Brokers	145
Clerical Workers	
Secretaries, other	870
Typist	142
Bookkeepers	491
Cashiers	313
Counter Clerks, exc. Food	161
Receptionist	176
Teacher Aides, exc. Monitors	211
Miscellaneous Clerical Workers	507
Craft and Kindred Workers	
Carpenters and Apprentices	583
Electricians and Apprentices	168
Excavating, Grading, Machine Operator	184
Plumbers, Pipefitters, Apprentices	132
Auto Mechanics and Apprentices	232
Heavy Equipment Mechanics	195
Operatives	
Welders and Flame Cutters	124
Garage Workers, Gas Stations Atten.	123
Laundry, Dry Cleaning Operator	101
Mine Operatives	108
Sawyers	108
Miscellaneous Machine Operator	124
Delivery and Route Workers	129
Truck Drivers	271

TABLE 31

SELECTED OCCUPATIONS IN MONTANA
HAVING ANNUAL AVERAGE OPENINGS GREATER THAN 100 (Cont.)

Occupation	Annual Average Openings
Service	
Lodging Quarter Cleaners	223
Building Interior Cleaners	438
Janitors and Sextons	447
Bartenders	277
Cooks	613
Dishwashers	116
Food Counter, Fountain Workers	133
Waiters	516
Nurses Aides, Orderlies	369
Practical Nurses	180
Child Care Workers	344
Hairdressers, Cosmetologist	117
Guards	120
Laborers, exc. Farm	
Construction Laborer	169
Freight, Material Handlers	130
Gardeners, Groundskeeper	149
Stock Handlers	128
Farmers and Farm Workers	
Farm Managers	215
Farm Laborers, Wage Workers	171

SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THOSE IN NEED OF EMPLOYMENT RELATED ASSISTANCE

Specific target groups represent the potential demand for future job training and employment services provided by the Department of Labor and Industry. This section provides estimates of the economically disadvantaged, welfare recipients, persons employed part-time for economic reasons, and unemployed Vietnam era veterans.

Of the four groups of people mentioned above, the catagory "economically disadvantaged" is by far the largest in number and most diverse in characteristics. In the past, the definition of an economically disadvantaged person differed for Employment Services (ES) and Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) eligibility purposes. However, starting with FY 1980, the definitions were revised and there is now little difference between them.

The latest definition of an economically disadvantaged person is one who is either:

1) A member of a family which receives public assistance;

2) A member of a family whose income during the previous six months on an annualized basis was such that:

   a) the family would have qualified for public assistance, if it had applied for such assistance; or

   b) it does not exceed the poverty level; or

   c) it does not exceed 70 percent of the lower living standard income level;

3) A foster child on whose behalf State or local government payments are made;

4) Where such status presents significant barriers to employment:

   a) a client of a sheltered workshop;

   b) a handicapped individual;

   c) a person residing in an instituion or facility providing 24 hour support such as a prison, a hospital or community care facility; or

   d) a regular outpatient of a mental hospital, rehabilitation facility or similar institution.

The number of economically disadvantaged persons in Montana for FY 1982 is forecast to be 78,782. Whites make up about 93% of the total, slightly less than their share of the total population (95%). Nearly 7% of the economically disadvantaged should be nonwhite; this being slightly more that their share of the total population (5%).

22,040 persons were classified as economically disadvanted and were "active anytime during FY 1980" at Montana Job Service Offices. (See Table 37) The total "active anytime during FY 1980" for the state was 113,120. Thus, approximately 19.5% of the active file population was economically disadvantaged compared to a forecast of 9.7% (78,782 ÷ 812,192) for FY 1982 for the entire state population. The reason for this dispasity between the active file population and the forecasts for FY 1982 is that the active file population suffers from a "reporting bias". That is, certain subgroups of the active file population may tend to be over, or under, estimated due to their propensity to use, or not use, the Job Service.

VETERANS

The population of Vietnam-Era-Veterans (V-E-V) is forecast to be approximately 28,500 during fiscal year 1982 in Montana. Of a forecasted labor force of 25,867 V-E-V's, approximately 1,553 will be unemployed resulting in an unemployment rate of 6.0%. The total number of veterans in civilian life in the state will be approximately 100,000 in the FY 1982.

Nationally, the number of living veterans in FY 1979 increased 0.2 percent from FY 1978 to approximately 30 million. The number of living Vietnam era veterans grew by 2 percent to about 8.9 million.

The average age of all veterans in civilian life as of September 30, 1979 was 47.5 years, up only a half-year from 1978. Those veterans who served entirely after May 7, 1975 are the youngest veterans with an average age of 22.3 years. Vietnam era veterans are the next youngest with an average age of 31.6 years. Korean conflict veterans have an average age of 47.9 years, World War II veterans (who comprise over 42% of the veteran population) have an average age of 59.1 years, and World War I veterans average 84.0 years. By 1990 approximately one of every four veterans will be 65 years old or older.

The national unemployment rate for all male war veterans in FY 1979 dropped 0.4 percent points from FY 1978 to 3.2 percent. This compares to a rate of 6.2 for male nonveterans. The national unemployment rate for Vietnam era veterans in FY 1979 was 4.4 percent.

Though veterans as a whole may experience lower unemployment rates than their nonveteran counterparts, some age groups of the veteran population encounter

serious employment problems. Particularly hard hit are the youngest Vietnam era veterans (those under 25 years old) whose unemployment rate averaged 11.6 percent in 1979, compared to approximately 8 percent for nonveterans of the same age.

The age composition of the Vietnam era veteran population will reflect sharp transformation in the coming years. Since this population is virtually closed and the number of additional discharged veterans who served during the Vietnam conflict is diminishing, the average age of the group will continue to grow. Thus, the labor market difference between the youngest group of Vietnam era veterans--those 20 to 24 years old--and nonveterans of the same age will diminish as these people grow older. The main difference is that Vietnam era veterans who are young generally have less labor market tenure, less job experience, and are less estabished in a job than a nonveteran. As each grows older these disparities will become less defined.

Selected statistics from Employment Service activities appear in the following tables. Table 37 provides some demographic characteristics of the population using the Montana Employment Service in Fiscal 1980. The characteristics of this population are an indication, to some extent, of the characteristics of Montana's entire population. Care should be taken, however, when applying applicant population ratios to the general population.

TABLE 32

MONTANA FISCAL YEAR 1982

PROJECTED NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS NEEDING MANPOWER SERVICES

Economically Disadvantaged

	White	Non-White	Total
Total	73,447	5,335	78,782
Under Age 18	26,220	1,150	27,370
Likely to Seek ES or CETA Aid	47,227	4,185	51,412

Employed Part-time for Economic Reasons

	White	Non-White	Total
Male	5,987	1,251	7,238
Female	7,188	1,429	8,617
Total	13,175	2,680	15,855

Persons 14 Years and Over Receiving Welfare Payments

	White	Non-White	Total
Male	4,473	1,099	5,572
Female	6,418	1,453	7,871
Total	10,891	2,552	13,443

Vietnam Era Veterans (Age 34 and Under)

Civilian Labor Force	25,867
Employment	24,314
Unemployment	1,553
Unemployment Rate	6.0%

TABLE 33

BILLINGS SMSA FISCAL YEAR 1982

Economically Disadvantaged

	White	Non-White	Total
Total	9,325	259	9,584
Under Age 18	3,125	117	3,242
Likely to Seek ES or CETA Aid	6,200	142	6,342

Employed Part-time for Economic Reasons

	White	Non-White	Total
Male	1,344	24	1,368
Female	1,107	11	1,118
Total	2,451	35	2,486

Persons 14 Years and Over Receiving Welfare Payments

	White	Non-White	Total
Male	607	147	754
Female	870	199	1,069
Total	1,477	346	1,823

Vietnam Era Veterans (Age 34 and Under)

Civilian Labor Force	3,984	
Employment	3,812	
Unemployment	172	
Unemployment Rate		4.3%

TABLE 34

GREAT FALLS SMSA FISCAL YEAR 1982

Economically Disadvantaged

	White	Non-White	Total
Total	5,962	190	6,152
Under Age 18	2,132	69	2,201
Likely to Seek ES or CETA Aid	3,830	121	3,951

Employed Part-time for Economic Reasons

	White	Non-White	Total
Male	716	18	734
Female	639	13	652
Total	1,355	31	1,386

Persons 14 Years and Over Receiving Welfare Payments

	White	Non-White	Total
Male	428	106	534
Female	616	140	756
Total	1,044	246	1,290

Vietnam Era Veterans (Age 34 and Under)

Civilian Labor Force	2,286
Employment	2,126
Unemployment	160
Unemployment Rate	7.0%

TABLE 35

RURAL CEP FISCAL YEAR 1982

Economically Disadvantaged

	White	Non-White	Total
Total	8,609	382	8,991
Under Age 18	2,945	131	3,076
Likely to Seek ES or CETA Aid	5,664	251	5,915

Employed Part-time for Economic Reasons

	White	Non-White	Total
Male	1,298	21	1,319
Female	1,012	8	1,020
Total	2,310	29	2,339

Persons 14 Years and Over Receiving Welfare Payments

	White	Non-White	Total
Male	610	150	760
Female	875	198	1,073
Total	1,485	348	1,833

Vietnam Era Veterans (Age 34 and Under)

Civilian Labor Force	3,853	
Employment	3,586	
Unemployment	267	
Unemployment Rate		6.9%

TABLE 36

BALANCE OF STATE FISCAL YEAR 1982

Economically Disadvantaged

	White	Non-White	Total
Total	64,838	4,953	69,791
Under Age 18	23,275	1,019	24,294
Likely to Seek ES or CETA Aid	41,563	3,934	45,497

Employed Part-time for Economic Reasons

	White	Non-White	Total
Male	4,689	1,230	5,619
Female	6,176	1,421	7,597
Total	10,865	2,651	13,516

Persons 14 Years and Over Receiving Welfare Payments

	White	Non-White	Total
Male	3,863	949	4,812
Female	5,543	1,255	6,798
Total	9,406	2,204	11,610

Vietnam Era Veterans (Age 34 and Under)

Civilian Labor Force	22,014	
Employment	20,728	
Unemployment	1,286	
Unemployment Rate		5.8%

TABLE 37

SELECTED EMPLOYMENT SERVICE STATISTICS

MONTANA: FISCAL YEAR 1980

	Total	Female	Economically Disadvantaged	Minority	Handicapped	Veteran	Vietnam Era Veteran	Under Age 22	Over Age 45
Applicant Active Anytime in Fiscal Year 1980	113,120	51,414	22,040	10,000	7,312	18,576	6,355	35,680	12,107
Counseling	11,124	4,921	5,390	1,399	1,709	2,703	955	3,749	1,053
Testing	6,698	4,766	1,573	557	504	627	224	2,100	446
Referral to Job	46,222	21,399	8,434	3,660	2,804	7,586	2,702	17,251	4,066
Non-Agricultural	44,166	20,982	8,083	3,366	2,664	7,071	2,576	16,559	3,702
Placements	34,224	15,042	6,874	2,856	2,064	5,615	2,032	13,540	2,910
Non-Agricultural	32,195	14,633	6,508	2,563	1,926	5,102	1,905	12,868	2,540
Over 150 Days	20,842	10,970	4,343	1,516	1,302	3,239	1,231	7,559	1,569

Highest School Grade Completed	Total
0-7	1,825
8-11	28,710
12	49,046
Over 12	33,539

Residence	
Urban	66,982
Rural	46,138

SOURCE: Employment Service Automated Reporting System (ESARS) Tables 6 and 31.

TABLE 38

VETERAN PLACEMENTS AND REFERRALS BY LOCAL JOB SERVICE OFFICE

Fiscal Year 1980

Office	REFERRALS		PLACEMENTS	
	Total Vets.	V-E-V	Total Vets.	V-E-V
Anaconda	175	66	143	53
Billings	2,033	602	1,177	358
Bozeman	345	181	326	173
Butte	260	97	205	74
Cut Bank	135	32	121	29
Dillon	142	40	91	26
Glasgow	91	24	76	21
Glendive	159	40	109	26
Great Falls	861	312	772	265
Hamilton	175	75	171	74
Havre	194	36	176	34
Helena	627	307	410	204
Kalispell	552	237	442	183
Lewistown	169	59	113	42
Libby	122	27	92	23
Livingston	137	36	121	30
Miles City	266	42	184	35
Missoula	957	417	612	260
Polson	193	59	121	31
Shelby	132	55	116	49
Sidney	226	119	169	49
Thompson Falls	119	38	102	33
Wolf Point	98	19	64	14

SOURCE: ESARS TABLE 91. NOTE: The sum of the number of persons served by the local offices will exceed the statewide total. (Table 37). This is due to those persons who are active at more than one local office. The statewide total does not count an individual twice.

TABLE 39

INDIVIDUALS PLACED IN JOBS BY SEX AND WAGE

MONTANA: FISCAL YEAR 1980

	Male	Female	Total	% Female
Under $2.90	1,190	1,452	2,642	55.0
$2.90 - $3.10	6,457	5,860	12,323	47.6
$3.11 - $3.49	2,916	3,529	6,445	54.7
$3.50 - $3.99	3,550	2,514	6,064	41.5
$4.00 - $4.49	3,988	1,792	5,780	31.0
$4.50 - $4.99	1,246	492	1,738	28.3
$5.00 - $5.49	2,353	407	2,760	14.7
$5.50 - $5.99	519	152	671	22.6
$6.00 Plus	2,772	405	3,177	12.7

SOURCE: ESARS Table 91.

GLOSSARY

BENCHMARK - Most economic time series utilize a sample trend made of the best available data at the time. Periodically the series is adjusted due to more complete information being available. This periodic adjustment is a Benchmark Revision and the point-in-time for which the more complete data was available is the Benchmark Data. Data is commonly referenced by its benchmark data, e.g.," data based on a March 1976 benchmark".

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - The number of persons 16 years and older, defined as employed or unemployed, excluding members of the Armed Forces.

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY - A monthly household survey of the population of the United States. The survey is the data source for the national estimates of labor force composition. CPS data is also incorporated into state and area labor force estimating procedures.

DISCOURAGED WORKER - Persons who want work but made no attempt to find work in the past 4 weeks because of a belief they could not find employment. Discouraged workers are not counted among the unemployed.

D.O.T. CODES - An occupational coding structure based upon job traits and relationships. The codes are published in the Dictionary of Occupational Titles.

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY AUTOMATED REPORTING SYSTEM (ESARS) - A computerized tally of all Job Service activities, job applicant and job opening characteristics.

HARD-TO-FILL JOB OPENINGS - Job openings which have gone unfilled for a month or more. Some of the openings may be difficult to fill because of the environment, wage scales, or lack of qualified workers.

HIGH DEMAND OCCUPATION - Occupations which have a substantial number of job openings both in absolute terms and relative to the number of job applicants for that occupations.

INDEX OR INDEX NUMBER - A measure of relative growth compared with a base figure for the same time series. In index for the base period is set equal to 100, and data for other periods are expressed as percentages of the base value.

LABOR MARKET AREA - An area with a central community and economic concentration in which workers can generally change jobs without changing their residence. In most states labor market areas are either counties or groups of counties.

S.I.C. CODES - Standard Industrial Classification code structure in which all establishments are classified by a four-digit code according to their primary economic activity.

STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (SMSA)- SMSA's generally consist of counties or groups of contriguous counties which meet specifications of social and economic integration with a central city (or twin cities) of at

least 50,000 population.

UNDEREMPLOYMENT - A term that includes both persons who are working part-time who would prefer full-time work, and persons working full-time in an occupation which does not utilize their skills derived from prior training or experience.

UNEMPLOYMENT - The number of persons who, for an entire week, did not work at all, were able to work and available for work, and (1) were looking for work or (2) would have looked for work except that (a) they were waiting to return to a job from which they had been laid off, or (b) they were waiting to report to a new wage and salary job scheduled to start within the following 30 days (and were not in school during the week).

VIETNAM ERA VETERAN (VEV)- Any person who served on active duty for a period of more than 180 days, any part of which occurred between August 5, 1964, and May 7, 1975, and was discharged or released with other than a dishonorable discharge; or was discharged or released from active duty for a service connected disability if any part of such duty was performed between these dates.

WORK INCENTIVE PROGRAM (WIN) - Counseling, training, job development and supportive services are provided to employable recipients of Aid-to-Families-with Dependent-Children (AFDC). The object is to place AFDC recipients into suitable employment.